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BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Scenes at St. Louis Prior to the Convention.

THE DELEGATIONS ARRIVING.

The Coast Delegates' Work for White—Speculation as to the Vice-Presidency.

[Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.]

St. Louis, June 2.—The "Coast Delegates" is the general name applied to the gentlemen hailing from all points west of Denver. There has been no formal action providing for joint meetings or a fusion of interests. Nevertheless the delegates work as a unite, and although scattered among three hotels, they fraternize and aim to achieve the same end. They are an active crowd and when there is anything to be gained by work, the Coast delegates get down to business in a way that commands the admiration of the residents and visitors who cannot understand their energetic style.

The California members began their labors before breakfast, and they applied themselves to the business before them like a lot of beavers. Stephen M. White was pushed for temporary Chairman, and no one with a vote, or influence to bear on the Democratic Convention, escaped without bringing himself to comply with the request of the Coast. The canvasses were adroitly managed by Chairman English and M. F. Tarpey, and so well did they accomplish their work that it was not generally known until late in the evening that there were any organized efforts to boom White. No committeeman who was button-holed even suspected he was a special object of attention. The delegates would merely halt them for cordial greeting and an exchange of courtesies, but the interview invariably ended with a mention of the temporary chairmanship. Each National delegate was sounded and the coast boomers were charmed to find no opposition in the field. Colonel Fordyce, of Arkansas, lent his assistance and did yeoman service in smoothing over the ragged edges of a first acquaintance whenever he saw a delegate who did not take kindly to California overtures. Tarpey, at a late hour, was enthusiastic over the prospects, and as he stood in the rotunda of the Southern Hotel he counted the names of fifteen national committeemen who would vote for the California candidate.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, was mentioned this morning for chairman, but he emphatically disclaims all desire

TO WIELD THE GAVEL

During the opening hours of the Convention. The Senator was frank in expressing his opinion and openly espousing the candidacy of White. He thinks it would be a wise political move to recognize the coast by extending this compliment, as the selection of a man from the Pacific would awaken a kindly sentiment that would not be without effect on the fall elections, when it might possibly give the State of California to the Democrats. This argument is advanced and freely used, and will be held to bias the Committee, who may waver under the fire of discussion. Mr. White's good qualities have not been overlooked or neglected.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been circulating in the rotunda all day and has made a host of friends. His personnel pleases the public and his dignified carriage and decorous bearing all indicate a man who can control any body which he honors by presiding over.

To-morrow will be a lively day with the incoming delegations.

The Coast delegates will hold a meeting before these arrive and arrange for caucuses to settle a few votes that are wanted to insure Lieutenant-Governor White's election. Oregon, Nevada and Utah are in the thick of the fight and impatiently waiting the arrival of more committeemen. It has been a walk-over so far, and the mountaineers are tired of the eternal sameness of political opinion.

Resolutions to go before the Convention are beginning to take shape. Utah and Nevada are

FIGURING ON A SILVER PLANK

While others confine themselves to endorsing the policy of the administration, the Maryland delegation held a meeting at the Southern Hotel this afternoon and talked over the question as to the candidate which it would support for the second place on the National Democratic ticket. The general sentiment seemed to favor Gray, of Indiana, for the nomination, it being contended that he would add strength to the ticket and would secure Indiana to the Democrats without doubt. No formal action was taken, however, and the delegation will map out its course at a future meeting. The name of Thurman, of Ohio, was mentioned, and, while his past services were highly and warmly commended, it was generally thought that a younger and more vigorous man should be selected.

The Indiana delegation will visit that from California to-morrow at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of securing its support for Gray, of Indiana, though a vast majority of the Democrats who have gathered here to attend the National Convention believe Judge Thurman will be nominated for Vice-President almost without opposition. The matter is by no means settled. If the ex-Senator is

THE ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE

The administration has up to this hour declined to so avow. All efforts to induce Congressman Scott, who represents the President, to speak on the Vice-Presidency, have utterly failed. He will not say one word. The friends of Governor Gray have sent innumerable persons to him to-day for the purpose of ascertaining what his wishes are, but without gaining the smallest satisfaction. Governor Gray's friends practically admit that if Thurman is the administration's choice he would be the nominee, but Scott's reticence has given them some hope, and they are to-night hard at work. They have to-day seen every delegate on the ground, and to-morrow will make a call in a body on the delegates from the Pacific coast at the headquarters of the latter. The Coast men are for Thurman, and declare his popularity with their people is so great that if the Republicans should make a nomination unsatisfactory to the Pacific States for instance, the ... of some man in Congress votes against their Chinese bills, three States of the ... could be carried for the Democrats. ... Gray men meet this argument with the statement that Indiana is likely to be the great battle ground, and that the Democracy could in no way make more ... of it than to nominate Governor Gray. ... take great pride in showing figures ... that Gray always has been successful ... the people of Indiana ... [illegible]

lowing the administration to dictate everything, and he is timid about avowing his programme, fearing the ill effects that might follow such a course. Governor Gray's friends are fighting hard, and if compelled to go home defeated by the over-shadowing power of the administration, will do so in no good humor.

It is believed that as soon as the friends of all the candidates for the Vice-Presidency are in town, they will join the Indiana men in opposing the Administration's programme, and if this be done with general earnestness it may have the effect of causing Scott to abandon the present plan. He certainly so far has been very cautious not to commit himself to Thurman or anybody else. One of Gray's lieutenants said to-night: "We are perfectly willing New York's and Cleveland's friends should make the head of the ticket, make the platform and select the temporary chairman of the Convention, but we are not willing they should go a step further and name the Vice-President as well."

To-morrow night, when the Indiana delegation will be here, Gray's campaign will be pushed for all it is worth. Few friends of the other candidates are on the ground, and not much is heard about them. Many of the Southern delegates are said to be for General Black, but it is estimated that his name will not be presented to the Convention. Dennis O'Brien, a delegate from New York, came on to-day ahead of his delegation, and says New York

WILL NOT SUPPORT THURMAN,

But wants an Indiana man on the ticket. Delegate O'Brien says it has been settled that Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, is to make a speech nominating Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Chapin is regarded by many as the young Tilden of the New York Democracy, and the probable candidate for Governor this year in case Governor Hill declines to run again.

Nothing new has developed concerning the Chairmanship.

As to the platform it is agreed it will re-affirm the tariff plank of 1884 and endorse the President's message, but will probably omit any reference to the Mills bill. The delegates now here are

COMPLAINING OF THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Of the Convention hall. Of 3300 seats in the two galleries, it is claimed fully a thousand are so situated that their occupants will be unable to see the delegates below. Chairman Barnum and Senator Gorman inspected the hall to-day, and on the advice of an architect, suggested to the local committee that the seats in the galleries be put upon an incline that their occupants might have a view of the body of the hall. It then developed that the hall is to be used next week for the Sangerbund, and that the seats in the galleries will be placed on a level floor, and be made temporary so they can be taken out, and small tables substituted for the convenience of beer drinkers. There is much dissatisfactian about this, as it is claimed the convenience of the National Convention is being subordinated to the fanciful interests of a man who has been privileged in holding the Sangerbund. The arrangements in regard to the press table were overturned this afternoon, the National Committee finally realizing that the arrangement of space and tables as made under the direction of McCanda, treasurer of the committee, and Mr. Dickinson, stenographer of the same body, were entirely unsuitable. There is also some criticism over the exalted position which Mr. Dickinson himself is to occupy in the Convention. Under the present plan he will be the central figure and the Chairman will be back of him on a little higher level.

THE INDIANA MEN

Organized this afternoon by electing John G. S. Shanklin, of Evansville, Chairman, and J. T. Henderson, of Kokomo, Secretary of delegation. It is believed they made close scrutiny of the Thurman boom, but nothing was given out. Simon P. Shurin, of Indianapolis, was elected National Committeeman in the place of Austin H. Brown. Mr. Brown retired from choice after eleven years service. It was reported that Colonel Morrison had flopped from Gray to Thurman and C. C. Matson was post haste to see the ex-Congressman of Illinois and ascertain the position. The result of the interview was not given out, but Matson appeared much encouraged. Later, he met the Vermont delegation, who arrived this evening, and found several who accepted Indiana's favorite.

HOW MORRISON STANDS.

Wm. R. Morrison is at the Lindell, and was easily approached on Thurman's candidacy. He reflected a moment and said: "So it is true that the old man has consented that his name be presented to the Convention? Well, if he wants it I don't think there will be any trouble in getting it for him."

If Mr. Thurman is not in the race Colonel Morrison is for Gray.

There is talk of merging the Committee on Credentials and the Committee on Permanent Organization into one, although there is opposition to this plan from some of the New England and New York delegations.

MARYLAND AND CALIFORNIA.

The coast delegates have consented to a proposition originating with Maryland to enter the caucus to be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of uniting on a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, has been actively agitating the question since his arrival to-day when he was made acquainted with the wishes of Judge Thurman regarding the nomination. The Coast delegates met this afternoon to discuss the expediency of a combine. Their second choice is Dickinson, whose name is advanced as the chosen of the administration.

No positive expression could be obtained this evening as to the temporary chairmanship, which has been paramount in the minds of all the delegates hailing from the Pacific slope. On this point they are more confident than ever of having their candidate selected.

Senator Hearst, whose name has been frequently canvassed for second place on the ticket, has not authorized the report that he is in the race, and appears to have no anxiety on the score of a satisfactory selection that will unite the various conflicting parties. Indiana is the State to carry and that State will be solid for Gray. As delegates they cannot hope for a successful campaign with Thurman on the ticket. Senator Hearst was asked to outline his position, but he cautiously declined to commit himself to any candidate, alleging as an excuse that he had been out of the race since he came to St. Louis and was not posted on the doings of his delegation. A report was wired from here yesterday stating that the Senator had telegraphed the *Examiner*, of San Francisco, to cease advocating Thurman, and on the strength of this report gossip ... it, that a Senator, bigger than ... self, was setting his cap to capture a ... on the National ticket.

"You can say for me," replied the ... tor, in answer to a direct question ... or not he was in the race, "that ... sent such a message. The Cal... coast delegates are solid for Thurman ... [illegible] ... for Thurman now, a better may ... who will be acceptable to the ... Colonel John Arkins, of Denver, who is an ardent Black man, took ... this evening. "He said: Thurman is an old man and his age is

against him and we cannot afford to take chances of any more Vice-Presidents dying on our hands. For argument's sake, let us say that some calamity occurred by which President Cleveland would be removed. Judge Thurman cannot live much longer, and the country would find itself at the mercy of an appointee of the Secretary of State, who would assume the office of the Chief Executive. The popular vote would be lost and a man would be foisted upon the American public who would be comparatively a nonentity of ideas not commensurate with the requirements of such an exalted position as the chief magistrate of a great country like this.

WISCONSIN DELEGATES.

Chicago, June 2.—Col. Knight and Col. Bird, delegates-at-large from Wisconsin to the St. Louis Convention are in the city. "Don't think we have made up our minds regarding the Vice-Presidency," said Mr. Knight. "It looks as though Thurman was the man if he be a candidate. I suppose Wisconsin is for him; the only objection is to his age. If I were selecting a candidate that would look California over carefully first, where we need strength." "How about ex-Governor Stoneman?" "He would not do." He is phycically too feeble now." "Do you think you can carry Wisconsin?" "No, the Democrats are in the minority. It is the labor vote that holds the balance of power. There is some talk of a fusion between the Democrats and the Labor party. On a fusion the Republicans would be defeated." "I am carrying a lightning rod," said Mayor Ames, of Minneappolis, Chairman of the Minnesota delegation, laughingly, when questioned about the Vice-Presidency: "If Thurman will accept I will vote for him, but I think we need a younger man." "Speaking seriously," Mayor Ames said, his name would be sprung at the proper time if Thurman was not brought forward and that he was going to St. Louis early in his own interest.

THE OHIANS EN ROUTE.

Cincinnati, June 2.—A special train carrying the delegates to the St. Louis Convention arrived this evening from Columbus. It had 200 passengers aboard, of whom twenty-nine were Ohio delegates. The party was supplied with a band and all were enthusiastic for Thurman for Vice-President. Some even talked of putting him forward for first place.

THURMAN WILL YIELD.

Agreed to Run With Cleveland—Comments On His Acceptance.

Columbus, O., June 2.—J. E. Powell called on Judge Thurman last night, and authorizes the statement that Thurman has consented to have his name presented at the St. Louis Convention for Vice-President on condition that the Ohio delegation is solid for him, and that he will accept, if nominated. Powell will present the name of Thurman.

WILLING TO MAKE THE SACRIFICE.

St. Louis, June 2.—The *Republican's* Columbus special says: A representative of the *Republican* called on Judge Thurman at his home yesterday and found him in a happy, talkative mood. When informed that the Thurman boom was rapidly spreading, he said: "Yes, I guess so. At least it looks that way, judging from all the telegrams and letters I have been receiving; but did not I say two years ago and again two weeks ago, there is no office on earth that I wanted."

"But now, Judge, the whole country is clamoring for Thurman for Vice-President. If the nomination is given you, even against your protests, wouldn't you feel it your duty to accept?"

"I have the highest regard for President Cleveland, and sincerely hope he will be re-elected. If I thought that my name would add any strength to the ticket, I am willing to make the personal sacrifice for the interests of the party. I certainly should feel very bad should the ticket be defeated to think that I had declined, if my name would have strengthened it. Of course it is only upon the condition that the nomination comes without any struggle that I can accept."

ALL DOUBTS REMOVED.

Colonel Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who is a candidate for permanent chairman, was brief and positive in commenting on the announcement. "That removes all doubt," he said, "and Judge Thurman will be nominated by acclamation."

A SURPRISE TO THE OHIANS.

The announcement of Judge Thurman's willingness to accept the nomination of Vice-President, came as a surprise to Major W. W. Armstrong, Ohio member of the National Democratic Committee. He could not credit the statement at first, and seemed at a serious loss to account for the change of position. "Forty-three out of forty-six delegates from Ohio will meet in Columbus this afternoon," said he, "and they will probably take some action that will settle the policy of the delegation. Three Congressional Districts have been instructed for Black, and so far as I know, the remainder is divided equally between Gray and Stevenson. The latter has eight or ten delegates and the others are solid for Gray, as they favor a man who can carry Indiana. Colonel T. E. Powell, who appears as Thurman's spokesman, was formerly anti-Thurman, and nominated Hoadley three years ago in the Chicago Convention. At the last election he ran for Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket, and since that time he has been a warm personal friend of Judge Thurman, owing to the fact that the Judge declined the nomination in his favor. This settled the animosity growing out of the division of the State over Cleveland and Hoadley. I expect Judge Thurman will be nominated by some other State when Ohio will vote unanimously for him. At present I cannot see how he can be nominated by his own State. I had no idea Judge Thurman would be an available candidate, as he has so often announced himself opposed to holding an office, and has stated repeatedly that his only candidacy was for a seat in heaven. Yes, Judge Thurman is a very strong man, and his nomination will force the Republican Convention to nominate John Sherman or make Ohio a doubtful State.

ENGLISH HIGHLY GRATIFIED.

W. D. English, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of California, expressed himself as highly gratified by the announcement that Judge Thurman would accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. "We love the old man out there, as England loves Gladstone—and he will get five thousand Republican votes for the Democratic ticket, and will carry the State. New York has signified her intention of supporting him, and I think Pennsylvania is solid. He is a native of Virginia and will give great strength to the ticket. In fact, the nomination will be made by acclamation."

SORRY TO SEE IT.

John Arkins, editor of the Rocky Mountain *News* (Denver, Col.), is for Black, and will hear of no one else. He says: "They are talking of following the nomination of President Cleveland, which ... [illegible] ... presentation of Thurman's name, and it will go through with a hurrah, without a vote. I am sorry to see it, for I am for Black. But it looks that way. It is bad politics; very bad politics."

"Oh, I don't agree with you in that," said English. "It is politics that will elect. It will add wonderful strength to the ticket."

"Well," said Arkins, "we had one Vice-President die during his term, and we can't afford to have another. Thurman is very old—71 years, I believe."

"But he is vigorous, very vigorous, both physically and mentally," said English.

SCOTT AND BARNUM.

Chairman Barnum, of the National Democratic Committee, and Congressman Scott, of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee, reached this city this morning. To an Associated Press reporter Mr. Scott stated that although he had as yet had no conference with the new members of the National Convention now in St. Louis, General Collins, of Massachusetts, will undoubtedly be chosen permanent chairman of the Convention. He could not say who the committee would determine upon as temporary chairman.

THE ADMINISTRATION SATISFIED.

Washington, June 2.—It is said a telegram has been received by the President from one of his managers at St. Louis to the effect that Thurman will not refuse the Vice-Presidential nomination. It is further reported that no later than Monday evening a conference will be held by friends of the leading Vice-Presidential candidates at which the comparative strength and weakness of the various candidates will be talked over. There is no doubt that the administration is satisfied of the advisability of the nomination of Thurman.

Secretary Whitney thinks he can not only carry Indiana, but will make it uncomfortable for the Republicans in Ohio, and possibly carry the Pacific slope States.

DELEGATES CALL ON THURMAN.

Columbus, O., June 2.—A number of delegates to the Democratic Convention called at Senator Thurman's residence this afternoon prior to leaving for St. Louis, but no meeting was held relative to taking action towards his support for the Vice-Presidency. Only about one-half of the delegation was here. Judge Thurman will not go to St. Louis.

TRULY CONSERVATIVE.

Reformed Presbyterians Further Define Their Faith.

Pittsburg, June 2.—At to-days session of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States, resolutions were adopted refraining from identification with the Nation so long as it refuses to acknowledge Christ as King, and enjoining the Synod to see that the members of the congregations do not identify themselves with the Nation by any act that applies to allegience, and refusing ecclesiastical fellowship with other churches which allow their members to identify themselves with the Nation in its neutrality to the claims of Christ as King of the Nation; also denouncing secret societies; endorsing prohibition, and characterizing tobacco as filthy and injurious. The Synod adjourned until Monday.

A NEW YACHT.

A California Man's Device To Revolutionize Shipbuilding.

New York, June 2.—A thirty-foot yacht was launched at Wilmington today for E. O. Wilner, of San Francisco, in which he proposes to sail from the coast of Maine to Aspinwall, and after portage across the isthmus to resume the journey up the Pacific coast to San Francisco. The vessel is on a new principle which it is thought will revolutionize shipbuilding. This principle or system consists in ballasting through permanent holes in the bottom and acting on oil in metal ballasting chambers. It is claimed that such a vessel can neither be upset nor sunk.

Ball Players.

Boston, June 2.—Boston won the game by hitting Galvin hard to-day. Pittsburg's fielding was poor. Score: Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

New York, June 2.—Indianapolis was whitewashed to-day in a game whose feature was the fine pitching of Keefe. Score: New York, 6; Indianapolis, 0.

Washington, June 2.—To-day's game lacked interest. The Champions had it all their own way from the start to the finish. Score: Washington, 1; Detroit, 11.

Philadelphia, June 2.—Chicago could not hit the ball after the second inning to-day, and lost the game, Philadelphia having a great streak in the eighth inning. Score: Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 4.

San Francisco, June 2.—The Pioneers, with their new pitcher, Connor, of Stockton, in the box this afternoon defeated the Haverlys in a closely contested game of eleven innings by a score of 3 to 2.

Stockton, June 2.—Owing to Burke's suspension, Whitehead went into the box for the Stocktons to-day against the Greenhood and Moran's and pitched a remarkable game. Sayres, of the Altas, made his first appearance with the home team as short and made a good impression. Score: Stocktons, 6; Greenhood and Moran's, 4.

Depew Sized Up.

New York, June 2.—Hon. Murat Halstead is in the city. In an interview with a *World* reporter, he said: "Depew is the popular man. I presume there is no doubt of his ability to carry New York, which is a great point to begin with. The question to be considered in his candidacy is whether the sins of the railroads of the country shall be visited upon him. I do not know that the business men of New York who are for Depew know the feeling which prevails with the agriculturists of the West against railroad influence. I think John Sherman will be the candidate. He will go to the convention with over three hundred votes. Should Sherman not get the nomination, I think the ticket will be Harrison, of Indiana, and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey. They represent States which they can carry and which Blaine lost in 1884.

Whitecaps' Proclamation.

Cincinnati, June 2.—An Evansville, Ind., special to the *Commercial Gazette* says: The Whitecaps of Spencer county have made a new movement. They have written and posted in several places a lengthy proclamation defending their lawlessness on the grounds of the laxity of the officers in punishing crime, and say that attention is specially directed against wife-beaters, loafers, lewd women and men who visit their houses and boys under sixteen who run about at night. The remarkable part of the manifesto is the command that newspapers in the country shall publish their proclamation under penalty of chastisement of editors for disobedience. One paper has complied, and there is much interest as to the result in the case of others.

MARINE NEWS.

The Etruria Breaks the Record—Steamer Movements.

New York, June 2.—The Cunard steamship Etruria, which left Queenstown at 1:05 P. M. on May 27, arrived at the bar at 1:05 this morning, making the voyage in six days, two hours and fifteen minutes. This beats the record of six days, four hours and forty-two minutes ... [illegible] ... Umbria.

New York, June 2.—The Edam from Amsterdam, Canada from London, and Ohio from Liverpool.

Queenstown, June 2.—The Scythia from New York.

WASHINGTON.

The Lumber Tariff Further Discussed.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S CONDITION

Doing Finely and May Baffle the Grim Destroyer—Capital Notes.

[Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.]

Washington, June 2.—The House this morning passed the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, after which it went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill.

The amendment under consideration was to strike from the free list timber hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and wharves.

Randall said it should be the object of the House to fix the tariff at a rate just high enough to cover the differences in the wages of lumbermen in this country and Canada, and he hoped they would be fixed as in his bill, at 15 per cent ad volorem.

Boothman of California, favored the adoption of the amendment, believing that free lumber meant idle workmen in this country. If the lumbermen were thrown out of employment they had only agriculture to turn to, and that field was already glutted.

A division was then had on Struble's amendment and it was rejected; yeas 66, nays 100.

Randall then moved to strike out the paragraph and insert, "timber not further manufactured than hewn, squared and sided;" but this amendment was rejected without division and the second paragraph of the bill, "timber squared and sided," was read.

Taulbee, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the paragraph.

Burrows read statements to show the importance of the lumber industry, which it was, he said, proposed to strike down. He said $90,000,000 were paid the laborers in this industry, the third largest in the country, in one year.

Cox, of New York, said these men were almost all millionaires; men who had made the forests of Michigan almost a calcined desolation. On this point he was a protectionist. He wanted to protect the forests of the United States from the axe.

The Committee then rose and an attempt was made to limit the debate to ten minutes, but the Republicans refused to vote, leaving the House without a quorum. Finally a compromise was reached on forty-minute debates and the House again went into committee of the whole.

Finally the debate on the pending paragraph expired, and the amendment to strike it out was rejected; yeas 61, nays 101.

The third paragraph in the bill, "wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for," was then read and taken up for consideration.

Bayne, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike it out. After some debate, the Committee rose, leaving Bayne's amendment pending, and the House adjourned.

HOMELESS INDIANS.

The Speaker to-day laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior containing a request from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the band of Creek Indians now located at Fort Assinaboine, Montana, be allowed to come to the Fort Belknap agency, Montana, for settlement. In October, 1885, information was received there that these Indians, numbering 187, had crossed the International boundary line and were located near the Fort Belknap agency. They had in their possession property, the character of which clearly indicated that they had been engaged in the Riel rebellion. Application was made to the Department of State for their return, but it was not granted. The commanding officer in his report urged some disposition to be made of these Indians, and the Secretary says he thinks Congressional action should be taken without delay to enable the Department to deal with the problem. He especially suggested that authority be granted to place these Indians on the lands of some of our Indians, if they are willing to receive them; if not, to set apart a small reservation for their benefit. He recommends a $5,000 appropriation to be used to relieve any destitution which may exist among them during the next fiscal year.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A postoffice has been established at Pacoima, Los Angeles county, California, with A. E. Bird, as postmaster.

R. W. Kerr, employed in the War Department, testified in the Printing Office investigation that he took up a contribution in the Government Printing Office in 1882 for Jay Hubbell, of the Congressional Committee. He said the contributions were entirely voluntary. He could not say how much had been collected.

Representative Wilkins from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day reported to the House a substitute for the bill introduced by him to revise and codify the banking laws of the United States. The substitute contains the views expressed by the Controller of the Currency before the committee.

GENERAL SHERIDAN

Resting Easily at Midnight—Encouraging Prospects.

Washington, June 2.—Midnight—General Sheridan has been comfortable all the evening. He is now sleeping quietly. His cough is loose. His pulse is good, and there is no œdema of the legs and no fever.

DAY REPORTS.

At 8:15 o'clock this morning Dr. Matthews left the Sheridan residence, and said to a reporter that the General passed quite a comfortable night and there was no recurrence of heart trouble. His cough was not so severe as on previous nights, and on the whole he has about held his own. All of the doctors were with him at different times during the night, Drs. Matthews and Byrne remaining through the night.

At 1 o'clock he was sleeping quietly. No unfavorable symptons had appeared thus far.

6:30 P. M.—There is no change in General Sheridan's condition. He has rested comfortably all day, except when disturbed by an occasional cough.

THE PROMOTION DID IT.

Chicago, June 2.—A *News'* special from Washington says that General Sheridan, it is believed by those who have seen him this morning, will pull through unless he has another relapse. The passage of the bill reviving the rank of General, has done him more good than medicine. He is determined to live if there is a fighting chance for him.

ENTERPRISE AND PROGRESS.

... Exposition ...

Sacramento, June 2.—The Exposition building erected through the efforts of the Sacramento City and County Improvement Association, was opened to the public this afternoon, and the affair proved a brilliant success. The building is handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. The interior presents a handsome appearance, filled with flowers, fruits, cereals and vegetables, from several Northern California counties. The opening address was made by Hon. Eugene Gregory. Addresses were also made by the Mayor of Sacramento, Dr. G. L. Simmons, president of the Improvement Association, Joseph Steffens, of the Sacramento Board of Trade, H. H. Camper, representing Chico Board of Trade, E. W. Maslin, of Loomis; H. W. Butler, of Placer county; Hon. W. C. Hendricks, Secretary, and Ed. E. Leake, editor of the Dixon *Tribune*. The door of the exposition building was thrown open this evening, and there was a great crowd present. A brass band discoursed music in front of the building. Hereafter the counties of Northern California will keep products of vineyard, orchard and farm constantly on exhibition.

A STATE EXHIBIT.

California Will Do Herself Proud at Columbus.

San Francisco, June 2.—T. H. Goodman, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a circular letter to the effect that the Grand Army management, in Columbus, Ohio, where the twenty-second National Encampment will be held this fall, has already selected headquarters for the Department of California, in commodious rooms in the State Capitol building, and that resources of California may be displayed during the encampment week, and for that purpose the City Hall of Columbus, having seating capacity for 4,000 people, has been tendered without cost. Commander Goodman also states that arrangements have been made with the Executive committee of the State Board of Trade and the principal boards of nearly forty subordinate county or local boards, and that it has been unanimously decided to send to Columbus, for exhibition during encampment week, next September, a State exhibit that will command the attention, interest and respect of all who may visit that city.

The Exoneration of Whalen.

San Rafael, June 2.—In connection with the charges brought against Superintendent Whalen, of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, relating to the death of Eugene Silver, a former inmate of the asylum, an affidavit was to-day sworn to before a Notary Public by James Silver, brother of the deceased, who says that the statement that the boy died from the effects of a beating is untrue; that he died from typhoid fever, which was prevalent in the asylum at the time. The affiant states that he himself was at one time an inmate of the asylum and witnessed no brutal punishment and that the food was good. Sister Mary Paul was an attendant at the time of Silver's death, also made an affidavit that his death was due to typhoid.

Losses by San Diego Fire.

San Diego, June 2.—The losses by the fire which destroyed Forman & Stone's furniture establishment and adjoining buildings last night, are now estimated at $37,000. Parties in the adjoining store claim to have seen a man come to the window of the third story of the furniture warehouse, which was rented to lodgers, and then fall back apparently into the flames. No one is yet reported missing.

Body Found.

Sacramento, June 2.—John Lowell, a well known wealthy farmer near Brighton, has been mysteriously missing for several weeks. A dispatch was received this evening stating that Lowell's body has been discovered buried on his ranch. The last seen of him was when he bid his family good-bye to go to another part of the country to look after a farm. Coroner Clarke will immediately investigate the mystery.

Farewell Tollier-Taylor.

Nogales, A. T., June 2.—Deputy Sheriff Speedy this evening received an order directing him to turn over to the Mexican authorities Jean Tollier, alias J. J. Taylor, leader of the Sonora Railway train robbers, who is now in jail here. The prisoner will be transferred some time next week, but his execution will probably not take place till the other robbers are captured.

Took An Overdose.

San Diego, June 2.—Col. Van Dyke Hubbard, a well-known and prominent real estate dealer, formerly County Surveyor of Yuba county, was found dead this morning in his room in the Kuhn building. A bottle of sulphate of morphia was found on a table, and it is thought he took an overdose in applying it to soothe his nerves.

Coast Condensations.

O. R. Bromley was dragged to death on Carissa plains by a wild broncho.

John Reynolds has qualified and taken his seat as Superior Judge at San Jose, vice David Berden, deceased.

M. J. Gillen, a painter engaged on the San Andreas court-house, was instantly killed by the giving away of a scaffold.

Mrs. Pyle and her son, John Hunn, have been condemned to death at Portland, Ore., for murder and arson in burning the Hotel Aurora. W. S. Clind was also convicted on the same grounds.

A former employee of the California Southern Railroad named Long was caught in the act of misplacing a switch in the yard at National City and was arrested. It is claimed he was trying to wreck a train in revenge for being discharged.

The workmen met in Larrison tunnel, the longest tunnel on the route of the Cloverdale and Ukiah extension, Saturday morning. The tunnels are now all completed but one, and grading is rapidly pushing toward Ukiah.

Two forgers worked Truckee this week pretty thoroughly. Their plan is to obtain blank checks, fill in a small amount and sign the banker's name. Before leaving they secured checks from the Truckee banks, which they will probably present in other towns.

Washington Territory.

Seattle, W. T., May 2.—Edward Grove, convicted of smuggling one hundred pounds of unstamped opium from British Columbia, was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

The Puget Sound Loggers' Union today unanimously resolved to cut down their operations one-third for the remainder of the year. The union represents one-third of the logging business of the Sound, and its action, if carried out, will diminish the production of lumber about 12,000,000 feet per month. This is done to keep up the price of logs to $7 per thousand feet.

Arkansas Democrats.

Little Rock, Ark., June 2.—After taking eighty-five ineffectual ballots for Governor, the Democratic State Convention adjourned until Monday morning. The last ballot was, Hughes 175, Fletcher 149, Eagle 85, Rector 29, Fishback 21. Necessary to a choice, 205.

... by Cowboys.

... Cal., June 2.—A gang of cowboys took possession of the town this morning and about demolished the post-office and its contents. About one hundred shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

OTHER LANDS.

All is Not Lovely in the Fatherland.

EMPEROR AND CHANCELLOR.

Frederick's Liberal Tendencies—The Ministry Threatens to Resign—War Rumors.

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Berlin, June 2.—No sooner ... Emperor Frederick seemed to be ... of some prolongation of life than ... influences hostile to Prince Bismarck ... display renewed activity. The conflict between the Liberal tendency of the Emperor and the Chancellor's policy ... has been latent since the outset of the reign, now threatens to ... open rupture. The Emperor ... swayed by the opinion ... Empress, who has resumed the ... domain she secured during the ... the Emperor at San Remo. Prince Bismarck had a warning of the coming troubles, last week in a communication ... the Emperor blaming Minister Puttkamer for abusing Government ... at the elections. Prince Bismarck ... turned from Varzin and ... found the Emperor desirous of reconstructing the Ministry, and also ... to giving assent to the ... nial Lantag bill. Under ... of Dr. Friedburg, the Emperor ... bill, at the same time advising ... that he hoped this concession ... followed by reforms in the ... When Bismarck left the ... Thursday the crisis appeared ... been settled. To-day it ... Bismarck had been consulting ... leagues on the order of the ... a postponement of the ... of the law. It ... ported that the Emperor ... his signature. The report ... unconfirmed. The Ministers ... will face the worst. The ... joice at the prospect of the ... Liberal regime. The crisis ... reached the climax of the ... the Ministry. Until Prince ... has again consulted the Emperor ... flict is doubtful, but the ... grave enough to cause profound ... ness.

After the adjournment of ... haus, Herr Von Tisza is reported ... stated that a European war ... the fate of France, would interfere ... the Paris exhibition was opened.

Owing probably to anxiety ... with yesterday's fatigues, the ... became worse to-day. His ... peared, the discharge of pus ... pious, and the general exhaustion ... been greater. The doctor ... ing into the park this evening ... that he was greatly fatigued ... port regulations on the frontier ... ready being relaxed.

To-day's Strasburg *Gazette* ... that passengers by the ... having through tickets from ... terior points in Germany will ... from the obligation to produce ... ports, provided they do not ... train within Alsace-Lorraine.

The Paris Embassy reports ... passports were received ... yesterday. The extension of ... tions proves that the Government ... object is to keep out of Alsace ... that class of travelers who ... tion for the reunion of that ... France.

M. Goblet's speech, in reply ... Von Tisza's statements, has ... received in the Berlin and ... foreign offices. His thrusts ... and his allusions to German ... measures decided Austro-... Ministers to curtly reaffirm ... ful interests towards France.

Foreign Flashes.

A vigorous enforcement of the ... frontier regulations commenced ... Friday.

The English applications for ... Canadian Pacific loan, ... £25,000,000.

The steamer Tsinan left ... S. W., for Hong Kong ... back 105 Chinese not allowed ...

Senor Moret, Minister of ... fairs has announced to the ... ate that Spain will not be ... the Paris Exposition.

Six men in the employ of ... Company, at Ottawa, Ont., ... run the rapid ... verse on ... boat upset ...

The F... visited ... nel Is... quit... was ... [illegible]

The ... quennial ... Prussian Pa... signature and the Ministry ... ting to-day resolved to ... bill was signed and published.

FRANCE WILL NOT ...

Paris, June 2.—In the ... Laur made a motion to ... in northwestern France which ... should not be allowed to ... they were subjected to ... lar to those imposed by ... the French in Alsace-Lorraine ... Minister of Foreign Affairs ... motion, which, after an ... bate, was rejected.

DISTINGUISHED PAT...

John Bright is making ...

The Emperor of Brazil ... day.

Emperor Frederick's ... Potsdam was a satisfactory ... condition was good this ... fatigued from yesterday's ...

A TROPICAL RECEPTION ...

Barbadors, June 2.— ... that H. M. S. Canada ... to Trinidad to ... any overzealous Venezuelan ... feel inclined to invade ... kidnap General Crespo, ... the Presidency of Venezuela ... and police of Trinidad, ... well-trained men, commanded ... officer of the British army ... ready for service. ... sued some time ago, and ... kind of a tropical reception ... rash individual who may ... ritory.

PERTAINING TO THE ...

London, June 2.—A ... ent of the *Daily News* ... Pope, through the English ... repeatedly asked the English ... ment to mitigate its rigorous ... Ireland in order to facilitate ... tory object of his mission ... The document of ... [illegible]

... GATES ... MANUFACTURER OF ... CARRIAGES ... Bridgeport, C... The superiority of a ... is acknowledged by all ... cannot sell a gold dollar ... we keep an assortment ... from the well known ... Biddle, Smith & Co. ... Sons ...

however, that the Holy See has not been correctly informed and that circumstances which give rise to acts as means of defense and legitimate resistance, ought to be considered. It is now reported that Perisco, the papal envoy, was opposed to the publication of the rescript as inopportune.

Rome, June 2.—The Pope has corrected the proofs of his authorized publication of his allocution delivered at yesterday's consistory. After condemning the provisions affecting the clergy in the new Italian code, His Holiness says: "What causes us greatest pain is the desire manifested to maintain at all hazards the conflict between Papacy and Italy, which we, from love of Church and country, declare we wish to terminate. The desire displayed by the States to war against the Church is folly, and is hurtful to all, especially to Italy.

MAYHEM.

Chicago's Sensation—An Amputated Ear.

Chicago, June 2.—George K. Murray, alias Jno. Stephens whose left ear was cut off yesterday by George H. Bell is getting along well to-day. To a reporter he denied positively any improper conduct with Bell's wife although he had been out with her frequently. He said Bell was insanely jealous without cause on their part. Bell's friends assert that his story is true, and that Murray's improper actions with his wife has broken up his family, which, formerly was so happy. To a reporter Murray expressed his intention to vigorously prosecute the case against Bell, but up to a late hour this afternoon he had done nothing. The Police determined to take the matter in hand. Lieutenant of Detectives Elliot swore out a warrant for Bell on a charge of mayhem and had him put under bonds for a hearing on Monday. If Murray desires to prosecute then he can. One of Bell's friends says that after he cut Murray's ear off he went to his (Bell) brother's office and cut it into small bits. He had a revolver and could have killed Murray, but concluded to merely disfigure him. The case has excited great interest, and Monday's hearing is awaited with much expectancy, to see whether Murray will prosecute or let the case go. The extreme penalty for mayhem is twenty years.

Eastern Echoes.

James B. Hays, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory, died last Friday, aged 48.

Dr. A. L. Chapin, the venerable ex-President of the Beloit College, Wisconsin, was stricken with paralysis Thursday evening.

Judge Hines for the State, has instituted a suit against ex-Treasurer Tate and his bondsmen to recover $247,000 less certain credits.

Ostrich-farming is about to become an industry at Phœnix, Ariz. M. Clanton has purchased a number of ostriches for the purpose of starting a farm.

Robert T. Lincoln sailed for Europe Saturday on the Aurania. Among the passengers on the La Champagne was Hon. Lionel Sackville West, Minister of England.

The Kerr jury, which had been out since Thursday night, announced a disagreement Saturday morning and were discharged. Judge Patterson fixed Kerr's bail at $50,000.

Frank Ryan, who shot and killed Mrs. Helen Howard in a wine-room at Omaha last February, has been acquitted, the jury holding that the shooting was accidental.

Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson, the principal figure in the Chicago courtroom shooting of Friday has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the attempted murder of Henry C. Whitney, her husband's attorney.

The report of Jay Gould's serious illness is not credited at his office. No telegrams of a startling nature concerning Gould have been received by any of his intimate business associates.

At the annual meeting of the St. Paul road the old directors were re-elected, with the exception of Selch Chamberlain, in whose place Roswell Miller was chosen. Miller was also elected president and general manager.

Gen. Henry W. Birge, one of the famous commanders of the Army of the Shenandoah during the rebellion, died Friday morning at Gedney, N. Y., from paralysis. He was stricken on the evening of Memorial Day. He was aged 53.

Adams and Breed, two young men, making the journey from Benton, Montana, to Fort McLeod in a wagon, gave transportation to Max Hoppe, a tramp. Tuesday morning, during Breed's absence from camp, Hoppe shot and killed Adams for plunder.

Huntington's attorney, at Louisville, Ky., made a motion before Chancellor Edwards Saturday morning to dissolve the injunction ordering the books and offices to be removed to Louisville. The opposing counsel objected to the Chancellor's jurisdiction, and that question will be argued Thursday, June 7, at 10 A. M.

At a meeting of the Trades Assembly, West Pennsylvania, representing ... thousand organized workmen ... night, resolutions were ... adopted condemning the Mills bill ... of its advocates, and condemning Congressman Scott, of Erie, as an enemy of labor, as a dangerous person to the welfare of society and the industrial progress of America.

A battle took place between the Jones and Green factions in Hancock county, Tennessee, which resulted in the death of two of the Green family. The feud began in January last over a bad fence, and on February 13th one of the Jones family was shot by Dave Green. Since then the two families have been under arms and several battles have occurred.

A Singular Tale of Love.

Chicago, June 2.—Henry Smith secured a decree of divorce to-day from his wife, now in San Francisco. Two years ago he was compelled to travel east for his health, and left his wife and an 18-year-old daughter and son in California. S. J. Lindsey was paying attention to his daughter when Smith left, but when he returned Lindsey had transferred his affection to Smith's wife, and she was living with him. Afterwards Lindsey tired of her and married the daughter. The story was a singular one and the Judge ordered a decree.

Cutting Rates.

St. Paul, June 2.—An evening dispatch makes public a letter from Traffic Manager Hanley, of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad, to the Interstate Commerce Commissioner, reciting numerous tariffs the road has been forced to promulgate between Chicago and the twin cities to meet the rates of competing lines, and announces that the company has determined to take responsibility of meeting the Chicago, Burlington and Northwestern's last cut between the above terminal points without readjusting rates at intermediate points, and if any complaint is made ... [illegible]

THE RAILROADS.

Details of Colonel Crocker's Trip to Elsinore.

WORK ON THE FAIRVIEW LINE.

The Wilbur-Paulsell Road to Touch at Bakersfield—Gossip Around the Depots.

Details of Colonel Crocker's recent inspection of the Pomona and Elsinore Road show that he left the Southern Pacific main line at Pomona where he was met by Chief Engineer Treadwell and H. A. Palmer, Director and Secretary of the Elsinore Road. At 7:20 A. M. they started from Pomona keeping in view as nearly as possible the proposed line of entrance to that city. After entering the Chino Ranch they kept the graded line in view to where it ends about two and a half miles beyond South Riverside. The party took dinner and then proceeded several miles up the Temescal cañon. The surveyed line follows the creek, but the grade is light, the curves easy and the work of construction not great. The line passes near the Chaney coal mine and enters Elsinore very favorably. Four miles of the road in this direction is graded out from Elsinore, and after an inspection of this the party returned from Elsinore via Colton in a special train.

It is stated in outside circles that a contract has been made between the Elsinore and San Diego Company and Crocker and Huntington by which the road will be built through to San Diego by the first-named corporation and then turned over to the Southern Pacific. Gird & Palmer contract to build the line before January 1, 1890.

THE WILBUR ROAD.

According to Contract It Must Touch Bakersfield.

Regarding the Wilbur-Paulsell road, a gentleman "who knows" said yesterday that work will undoubtedly be begun at an early date. "I noticed in one of the papers," continued the speaker, "that Mr. Paulsell is reported to have said that it is not yet decided whether or not the road will run into Bakersfield. Now, it is quite certain that it will strike that town or else the company will forfeit the right-of-way over the Beale ranch, which was granted conditionally that the road should enter Bakersfield. And as this is the most important part of the whole route to get a right-of-way over on account of the Tejon Pass, there is not much fear that the company will run any risks of losing the ground. Years ago the Southern Pacific tried to get a right-of-way over the same route, but this was refused by Gen. Beale and the company did not care to enter condemnation suits for about 150 miles of road they let the matter drop and built their present line. I do not think that the Wilbur-Paulsell people have secured the right of way along the entire route, but if Mr. Wilbur has succeeded in obtaining the money he went for to London, they ought to be able to afford to purchase the little ground that is wanting as they have had so much given to them for nothing. There is no doubt in my mind," concluded the speaker, "but that when the line is completed it will be either turned over to, or leased by the Santa Fe or Atlantic and Pacific Company.

The Alamitos Road.

General Manager Campbell of the Los Angeles and Ocean Beach Railroad was asked yesterday by a HERALD reporter when work was to be resumed on the road. He said in reply: "We are at a standstill now until the arrival of the material which will not be here for about two months more. There is only a small piece of level road to be graded and we can push that through in a few days. We are using Alamitos Bay, however, for pleasure purposes, and have a fleet of sailing and rowing boats always on hand there. Numbers of people drive over there daily from Long Beach—it is the finest road to travel on in California," concluded Mr. Campbell, turning to greet a gentleman who was in waiting for an audience with him.

Pullman Passengers.

The following Pullman passengers left yesterday for San Francisco and the East:

By the 12:45 P. M. train—G. S. Allen, M. Rose, Mrs. Garland, Mrs. Anzel, Miss Negris, W. H. Snedaker, J. F. Granger, Mrs. F. Wright, J. Blum, J. B. Kirkland, G. W. Frink, J. McPhia, J. H. Burt.

By the 9:30 P. M. train—H. Mathews, C. H. Frost, B. F. Porter, W. R. Albargh, W. R. Price, C. Cook, R. I. Hepson, B. F. Terry, Mr. Forker, W. L. Oge, J. W. Rush.

The Fairview Line.

The track laying on the Fairview road will be completed this week and if the rolling stock arrives, trains will be running next week. The locomotives, box cars and passenger coaches have been ordered in San Francisco and may be expected now at any day. The road will be extended to Newport Harbor very shortly and a preliminary survey has been made to that effect.

It Will Be Built.

In spite of the statements to the contrary made in an evening contemporary, the new Southern Pacific line to the north is an assured fact. A number of persons have during the past week homesteaded along the proposed route through Mineral Land and the pass through the Santa Susannas, and a visit to that place will reveal the corps of Southern Pacific Surveyors now at work.

General Gleanings.

The overland trains were all bulletined on time yesterday.

Mr. Amos Burr, representative of the Vanderbilt lines, is en route to this city.

A new passenger-rate sheet making trifling alterations in overland fares went into effect on the 1st.

The D. & R. G. has laid a third rail to Manitou, so that broad-gauge trains can now run in there from Denver.

Mr. E. W. Hawley, the agent of the Southern Pacific at New York, has returned to his headquarters at that city.

Hon. E. P. Ripley has been appointed Traffic Manager and Mr. Paul Morton General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q.

A carload of white lead for Whittier, Fuller & Co., and an engine and boiler for the Los Angeles Refrigerating Company are at the Southern Pacific freight depot.

Freight Agent Sayler, of the Southern Pacific, says that the business done in May, this year, at the depot in this city is 30 per cent. more than for the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. Will Vance, the cordial Baggage Master on the S. P. run between Banning and this city, left last night for Iowa and Kansas. He will pass a couple of months in the East and then return to his duties here.

The Denver and Rio Grande has let a contract for 500,000 ties, preparatory to building west, and has ordered a lot of oak ties from Arkansas for the purpose of replacing the old ones in the main

...00 each, and the balance goes into passenger coaches, emigrant sleepers and freight cars; also, 500 furniture cars.

President T. F. Oakes of the N... Pacific, has ordered the following stock for that road, which is ...red this year: Fifty heavy ...r freight service, 500 stock cars, ten first-class passenger, baggage and mail cars, and Wolturn cars. For delivery in 18.. 1000 box cars, twenty-one freight locomotives, and 500 coal cars.

ANAHEIM.

The S. P. Railroad's Business for the Year 1887.

EXPORTS IN POUNDS.

Month	Totals	General Merchandise	Walnuts	Crude Oil	Potatoes	Grain	[illegible]	Hay	Live Stock	Wool	Honey	Raisins	Lemons and Oranges	Lumber	Brandy	Wine	Barley
1886, December	2,403,460	2,009,820							20,600	70	3,140	34,240	48,080	20,000	70,099	210,420	
1887, January	784,350	704,050									20,100	290	238,230	41,620	28,200	117,080	134,520
February	381,150	106,810									340		94,210			80,820	
March	1,037,890	303,156										34,480	279,610			447,660	
April	1,463,983	304,800							40,000	169,850	680	2,388	919,350			203,560	21,900
May	778,750	286,470				28,600			29,000	150,710	660		93,580		25,030	161,580	65,450
June	618,380	209,310								145,810			128,980	20,000	26,210	91,740	32,500
July	391,815	137,605									2,295		25,800		16,100	190,115	
August	383,950	206,818							40,000	950	2,330		22,080	20,000	1,150	219,380	58,660
September	534,830	273,345						20,000		21,340	270	50	14,640	20,000	23,000	138,850	
October	690,030	270,105		20,150	23,200					2,515	2,350			90,030		305,050	20,000
November	960,330	183,442	128,275				68,050	40,000	20,050	5,640	4,440	1,770			53,920	265,380	192,600
Totals	10,749,325	4,312,308	128,275	20,150	23,200	28,600	68,050	60,000	140,050	496,285	36,495	73,210	1,860,170	211,650	243,690	2,431,615	520,630

IMPORTS FOR 1886.

December, 1885	1,078,250
January, 1886	2,227,170
February	789,800
March	1,486,160
April	812,870
May	1,584,940
June	1,495,475
July	948,320
August	1,436,910
September	989,880
October	1,155,.85
Total tonnage	13,924,460

EXPORTS FOUR MONTHS 1888.

T...	897,955	1,153,724	1,387,215	2,431,229	5,870,123
Merchandise	230,595	240,689	258,505	414,615	1,144,454
W...				177,779	177,779
Oranges	20,440	438,855	484,490	1,234,600	2,162,345
Potatoes	25,550				25,550
E...	80,000	120,000	199,520	140,000	539,520
A...	..550	..600	132,750	92,640	549,540
W...				371,595	1,254,945
Total...					

...ages of ... are ... the attractive features wi... posed of boys.

A Missing Pa...

A few days since Jake B... Leck came to the city with a... horses which they sold for $800. ...the treasurer of the firm, and the ... up yesterday morning he found missing, and his share of the mon... peared at the same time. A desc... missing man has been furnished ...it is hoped he will be apprehended.

Texas Lumb...

With reference to the esta... city of an agency for Texa... particulars of which were...

...Pigeons.

...the top of a ...ool tram-car ... North ...day. Nothing ...ound on him to lead to his identifi..., but he had with him a couple of ...r pigeons. To one of these was at...d a piece of paper with the words, "C...me to the detective office at once," ...he bird was set at liberty. In half ...ur a man arrived at the detective ... and stated that the deceased was ...ather and had been unwell. He ...one out for exercise and to fly the ...ns.

Always Wicked to Lose.

...eacon of a church pitching pennies ...a layman was one of the attractions ...prominent thoroughfare in this city ...morning. The deacon lost fifteen ...in short order, and then announc...at he considered gambling sinful.—...enectady Union.

...Advertis... Los Angeles.

...Publishing Company have ren... ...on County and Iowa an invaluable ... sending their force of men in here to ... Tots of our early settlement in this reli... ...nular and substantial form. It was done ...sy, gentlemanly, end in a business like ... The book contains not a line of ... The general history, the departme... ...ails are each, severally and collectively, ...itten and arranged. It is the only way ... such a history, and the managers and ... understand their business thorough... ...News. ...s of this company are in Los Angeles, ...e collecting facts which will advertise ...y extensively in the East.

If You Fear an Attack

...r and ague, or bilious remittant fever, ...ort to quinine, a cumulative and per... ...ng that has ruined many constitu... Use without delay a remedy which the ...e physicians of America have recom...d for over thirty years past—Hostetter's ...ch Bitters. Dumb ague and ague cake, ...than the actively febrile forms of ma... ...disease, are promptly relieved and ulti...uprooted by it. In the tropics, where ...ile complaints of this sort are more vir... ...than in the temperate zone, Hostetter's Bitters has established a reputation ...ative and remedial efficacy which ...has not been able to affect prejudice... ...has ever served to strengthen. ...gives rise, are ...ney complaints, ...d sleeplessness, ...on yield to it. ...oved by it.

...317 Los Angeles

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Present Faith Cure Craze is Not by any Means a New Thing.

What we have said of hypnotism, and particularly of suggestion, may lead the reader to understand the virtue of medicine for the imagination, of which the importance has already been intimated by earlier writers. Desion asked why, if medicine for the imagination was the most effective, it should not be employed.

We must be permitted to dwell for a moment on this medicine for the imagination, which is entitled to the name of suggestive therapeutics. The process is as follows: Influenced by a persistent idea, suggested by external circumstances, a paralysis is developed. The physician makes use of his authority to suggest the idea of an inevitable incontestable cure, and the paralysis is cured accordingly. This cure, as well as the development of functional disturbance, was directly effected by an idea. An idea may, therefore, be, according to circumstances, a pathogenic and therapeutic agent. This notion is not new, but, since it was misinterpreted, it has remained unfruitful.

The most important of the organic disturbances produced by an idea is an experiment on vesication, performed by Focachon, a chemist at Charmes. He applied some postage-stamps to the left shoulder of a hypnotized subject, keeping them in their place by some strips of diachylon and a compress; at the same time he suggested to the subject that he had applied a blister. The subject was watched, and when twenty hours had elapsed the dressing, which had remained untouched, was removed. The epidermis to which it had been applied was thickened and dead and of a yellowish white color, and this region of the skin was puffy and surrounded by an intensely red zone.

It was in 1869 that Russell Reynolds first noted the existence of motor and sensory disturbances, developed under the influence of an idea. The motor disturbance sometimes consists in spasms, in ataxic or inco-ordinated movements, and more frequently in paralysis which affects the upper limbs. Erb gives to these symptoms the name of imaginative paraplegia.

The type of the paraplegia is afforded by Reynolds' first observation, which concerned a young woman who was affected by paraplegia under the following circumstances: She lived alone with her father, who had undergone a reverse of fortune and who became a paralytic in consequence of protracted anxiety. She supported the household by giving lessons, which involved long walks about the town. Influenced by the fatigue caused by so much walking, it occurred to her that she might herself become paralyzed, and that their situation would then be terrible. Haunted by this idea, she felt a growing weakness in her limbs, and after a while she was quite unable to walk. The pathology of the affection was understood by Reynolds, who prescribed a purely moral treatment. He finally convinced his patient that she was able to walk, and in fact she resumed the practice.—[Popular Science Monthly.

Let Us Organize.

A convention is hereby called to meet in Pomona, on Wednesday, the 20th day of June, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of forming an organization to be known as the Southern California Board of Horticulture, the purpose of which will be to furnish thorough, correct and reliable information as to the agricultural and horticultural resources of the various districts of Southern California, embracing Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Elaborate arrangements have been made for printing such information in English, French and German, and for distributing the same throughout the United States and in Europe, and ample funds have been provided.

But it is imperative that the statistics and data provided shall be in all respects reliable and trustworthy, and this organization shall have for its object, not the booming of any section or town; not extravagant laudations of localities; not advertising as such; but the supplying of carefully prepared data and statistics, that may be heartily endorsed by the representative men of the respective districts.

A general invitation is extended to persons interested in this important matter to attend the convention and aid in the organization of a body which shall work intelligently and effectively in the interest of Southern California.

F. L. PALMER,
J. T. TAYLOR,
C. D. AMBROSE,
Committee.
—[Pomona Progress.

Among the messenger boys in the service of the first telegraph office opened in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, years ago, were four known respectively as Andy, Bob, Billy and Harry. This quartette has won both fame and fortune. "Andy" Carnegie is one of the richest men in the United States, "Bob" Pitcairn is general agent and superintendent of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad, "Billy" Moreland is city attorney of Pittsburg, and "Harry" Oliver has made a fortune in steel and narrowly missed a seat in the United States senate. Evidently the messenger boys of former times were "hustlers."

"Has your son any vices, Mr. Blank? Pardon the question, but I like to know all about the boys I take into my office." "No, Henry has none that I know of, except, perhaps, amateur photography." "Well, that's a negative sort of vice; I never met an amateur photographer who took anything worth talking about, and I think I may trust your boy; send him along."—[Harper's Bazaar.

"Speaking about clubs," remarked Mr. Cumso, who had just been elected a member of the Manhattan, "they are the sign posts of civilization. You never hear of savages forming themselves into societies for mutual improvement and pleasure." "Oh, nonsense!" replied Mrs. Cumso. "I've heard of Indian clubs ever since I could walk."—[Tid Bits.

Steps have been taken to disseminate trustworthy information respecting the South for the use of Northerners and foreigners, and it has been decided to establish a permanent bureau at this port for the purpose of diverting immigration to the various Southern States. Without question this machinery will accelerate the movement to a notable degree.—[New York Commercial Advertiser, (Rep.)

Stranger.—"Pardon me, sir, but I heard you complain to a friend of a feeling of lassitude, which is peculiar to the season." "Well?" "I am agent for a preparation which will make you feel like a new man." "What is it?" "Dr. Balsam's Magic Potion." "O, I guess I won't try it." "Why not?" "I am Dr. Balsam, the inventor of the medicine."—[Lincoln Journal.

Visiting Quaker (in New York book store)—"The Bible—has thee it in parts? I am looking for the Epistle of James." Clerk—"Bible? Bible? Has it any other name?" Quaker—"By no means. Thee has surely read or heard of the Epistle of James?" Clerk—"To be sure! Everybody has. Do you think Blaine really means it, though."—[Tid-Bits.

In Congressional circles: Boston girl (with a newspaper in her hand)—"That's ... grammar." Congressman—"What's that?" Boston girl—"A member of Congress saying it he had have saw the man, etc." Congressman (laughing heartily)—"That's so. Had saw would have expressed it just as well, wouldn't it?"—[Washington Critic.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Overland Excursion.

Passengers joining these parties are in the hands of a responsible railway company, not an "excursion agency;" its employes are its representatives, and accustomed to serving the public.

Dates.—Trains leave Los Angeles on Thursdays and San Francisco on Fridays, meeting at Sacramento Friday afternoon. Dates are as follows: From Los Angeles—May 10th, 24th; June 7th, 21st; July 5th, 19th; and day following from San Francisco, Sacramento, Tulare, Fresno, Merced, Lathrop, San Jose, Stockton, Davis, Marysville, Colfax and Reno.

First class these excursions undoubtedly are in every respect, as no objectionable people are received, and each party is in charge of Burlington agents through to Chicago.

Free sleeping cars, properly provided with curtains, mattresses, blankets, etc. No extra charge for this, or any other service.

Rates. $35.00 is the price of a ticket from Los Angeles, San Francisco and most California stations to any Missouri river point, and only slightly more to points further east.

Scenery by daylight is a great feature, as these excursions will stop twenty-four hours in Salt Lake, and go by daylight through the Black Cañon or the Gunnison, across the Continental Divide, through the famous Marshall Pass, thence down the valley of the Arkansaw through the Grand Cañon of the Royal Gorge.

Further particulars are contained in Burlington route excursion folder, to be had at any ticket offices of the Southern Pacific and other railways, and at Burlington route offices below.

W. D. Sanborn, General Agent, 32 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. J. B. Quigley, Freight and Passenger agent, 112 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Seymour & Johnson Co.

Have removed into the large and commodious store, Board of Trade Building, corner of First and Fort streets.

Dupee celebrated hams and bacon at H. Jevne's, 38 and 40 North Spring street.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal injector free. Sold by C. F. Heinzeman.

Dr. Bo-San-Ko

In his new discovery for Consumption, succeeded in producing a medicine which is acknowledged by all to be simply marvelous. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless, and does not sicken. In all cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and Pains in the Chest, it has given universal satisfaction. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup is sold at 50 cents by C. H. Hance, 79 North Spring street.

To prevent any evil results from exposure to contagious or infectious diseases, fortify the system by the occasional use—say once a month or oftener, if necessary, of Frese's Hamburg Tea.

BARNETT & CO., the only exclusive wholesale cigar and tobacco house in the city, corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets.

Reward.

One thousand dollars will be paid for each and every grain of poisonous substance found in Wisdom's Robertine, for beautifying and preserving the complexion, removing tan, sunburn, freckles and all blemishes and roughness of the skin. Used and endorsed by the elite of society and the stage. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle—white and flesh.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by C. F. Heinzeman.

Dealers and Consumers of Beer

Will find it to their advantage to call on Philadelphia Brewery, Aliso street, for the best lager or steam-beer, good on draught for weeks at lowest prices. Bottled lager $1.20 per dozen, if bottles returned. Delivered to any part of the city. Telephone 91.

Excursion Yacht.

The fine new yacht Nellie, 14 tons, of San Pedro, built last winter by H. A. Crocker, can be chartered for excursions and pleasure parties to and from Santa Catalina Island. For particulars address H. A. CROCKER, owner and master, San Pedro, Cal.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE."

Nadeau House.

Two hundred rooms, hot and cold baths, only elevator in the city, twenty suites with bath and closets.

Syrup and Molasses

At Seymour & Johnson Co., corner First and Fort streets.

Some very fine maple sugar and syrup received by H. Jevne, 38 and 40 North Spring street.

Coughs and Hoarseness.

The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by C. F. Heinzeman.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. Sold by C. F. Heinzeman.

Democratic Convention.

The delegates are to be well treated, and all will have an opportunity of indulging in a glass of the celebrated Rosedale Whiskey. Henry J. A. Stuhr, agent, 127 W. First street.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for CHILDREN TEETHING. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, allays all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDY for DIARRHŒA. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Cure For Sick Headache.

If you want a remedy for billiousness, blotches and pimples on the face, and a sure cure for sick headache, call at C. H. Hance's, the Druggist, 79 North Spring street. Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills; only one for a dose, sample free; full box 25 cents.

Carolina Rice

And New Orleans molasses in stock at Seymour & Johnson Co., Board of Trade Building.

Red Cross Olive Oil.

For sale by all grocers.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—A positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth.

HERALD

Book AND Job Printing

DEPARTMENT,

123 West Second St.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

COMMERCIAL, RAILROAD

—AND—

LEGAL PRINTING.

LETTER HEADS,	INVITATIONS,
NOTE HEADS,	PROGRAMMES,
BILL HEADS,	WEDDING CARDS,
STATEMENTS,	BALL TICKETS,
BUSINESS CARDS,	LEGAL BLANKS,

STOCK CERTIFICATES, BRIEFS

VOUCHERS,	REAL ESTATE MAPS,
PAY ROLLS,	CIRCULARS,
BROKERS' BLANKS,	TAGS, ENVELOPES,
RAFFLE TICKETS,	BANK CHECKS,
ASSAY REPORTS,	ENVELOPES,

POSTERS, ETC.

PAMPHLET AND CATALOGUE PRINTING.

Estimates furnished at short notice.

OUR COLUMN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

HERALD!

—THE—

Leading Paper

—OF—

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,

Devotes is columns to furthering the interests of Los Angeles City and County, and the suthern portron of the State.

THE HERALD

—IS A—

Newspaper of the Day!

Complete in all its details, and

In Every Department

FULL AND RELIABLE.

—ITS—

EDITORIAL COLUMNS

Discuss All Live Issues of the Day.

—ITS—

Telegraphic Reports,

BY ARRANGEMENTS NEWLY EFFECTED, ARE THE

Fullest AND Most Exhaustive

To be found in any paper of the State, not being surpassed by those of the San Francisco dailies.

ITS LOCAL COLUMNS

Contain a complete resume of Local Happenings and all matters of Home Interest.

Greatly Enlarged Editions

ON SUNDAYS.

Agents of the Daily and Weekly Herald:

The following persons are agents for the DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD, from whom either paper may be ordered:

Colton	Wood Bros.
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San Bernardino	Lawson Bros.
Ontario	J. B. Moors.
Orange	S. Armor.
Anaheim	Joseph Helmsen
Santa Ana	Dinsmore & Whitson.
Santa Monica	S. B. Hall.
San Pedro and Wilmington	J. H. Lieman.
California Southern Trains	R. R. News Co.
Santa Barbara	C. S. Lewis.
Monrovia	F. E. Perham.
Denver, Colorado	S. B. Wright.
Tuscon, A. T.	I. S. Mansfield.
Southern Pacific Trains	E. S. Dennisons.
Long Beach	E. J. Pratt.
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Wilmington	P. Barr.
San Francisco	Palace Hotel News Stand.
Monrovia	T. L. Moumonier.
Riverside	Riverside News Co.
San Jacinto	E. C. Heard.
Monrovia	J. J. Rensker.
Azusa	R. B. Nathan.
Colton	B. B. Jones.
Downey	E. F. Scribner.
Tuiare City	D. W. LaFortuna.
Alhambra	Wood & Metcalf.
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DAILY HERALD, by mail, one year	$8.00
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Delivered in the city for 20 cents per week.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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Payable invariably in advance.

AYERS & LYNCH

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bargains

BY THE OWNER!

$1,500 each, 4 lots, 60x110, York st., near Figueroa st.

$1,300 each, 4 lots, 60x110, King st., near Figueroa st.

$500, lot 50x150, Booth st., near Temple.

$75 per acre, 44 acres at Clearwater; choice.

$250 per acre, 10 acres, Hyde Park; extra fine.

$1,800, 1-20 Santa Clara Valley Land and and Water Co.; cheap.

$150 each, 12 lots in San Dimas, inside; cheap.

$250 lots near depot, Lincoln Park.

$250 lots at Garvanza; very cheap.

Anaheim lots and acre property very cheap.

LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE GIVEN.

Address—

OTTO FREEMAN,

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GINGER ALE.

Mineral Waters.

James' Ginger Ale and Mineral Water Manufactory is Now Open.

James' English Ginger Ale!

James' Ginger Ale, $1 per dozen pints.

James' English Soda Water!

James' Soda Water, 75c per dozen pints.

SUPPLIED IN CORKED BOTTLES.

Syphon Soda Water, $1.50 per dozen syphons.

MINERAL WATERS.

These mineral waters are prepared with the greatest accuracy from the analysis of the natural springs by celebrated German and French chemists, and are similar to the natural waters in every respect.

Seltzer Water, Apollinaris, Vichy, Hunyadi, Janos, etc., price $2 per dozen syphons.

When asking for James' Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Seltzer Water, etc., observe the label on each bottle, without which none is genuine.

J. WILLIAM JAMES, Ph. D., F. C. S.,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Manufactory on Eleventh and Overton streets, west of Pearl, Los Angeles.

P. O. box 1,663. my29 2m

HIGH TONED SMOKE

ALL HAVANA FILLED 5ct CIGAR

THE WORLD HAVANA

5

NEW YORK & KEY WEST

HELLMAN, HAAS & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Grocers.

SOLE AGENTS LOS ANGELES.

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BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

Decker Brothers	Upright,	$375.
Stedman & Co.	"	250.
Behr Bros.	"	350.
Knabe	Square,	375.
Decker & Barnes	"	250.
Ditson & Co.	"	175.

We carry the largest stock of Pianos in this city and sell on the most favorable terms.

AGENCY FOR THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS.

THE BANCROFT COMPANY,

PANORAMA BUILDING,

218 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

my18 1m

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

ONLY TEMPERANCE BITTERS KNOWN

The Old Reliable Remedy of 25 years standing counts its cures by the million of all Diseases arising from a Torpid Liver or Blood Impurities. It is free from alcohol or any kind of mineral poisons, being purely vegetable.

Vinegar Bitters is no uncertain medicine, made to please the palate, or mislead the suffering. When taken it "proceeds to business," and the patient soon obtains the relief hoped for.

The friends of Vinegar Bitters are Legion! We have yet to hear of any one who has used this invaluable medicine without being benefited.

Try it then, if in poor health, and you will soon find good health return. It is put up in two styles, viz: Old Style, slightly bitter, and New Style, pleasant taste.

Price, $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

McDONALD DRUG CO.,

Washington and Charlton Streets, New York.

LAZARUS & MELZER

111 N. SPRING STREET, next to City of Paris.

Complete Assortment of

STATIONERY, BOOKS

AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

The leading PAPER HOUSE in Southern California. je17tf

Superfluous Hair Removed

From the Face by Electrolysis, a painless method and a permanent result. Information gladly given.

Office: 237 S. Spring st. Hours: 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

E. HAMMOND GRISWOLD, M. D.

je1-30t

KEENE GRANITE WORKS.

Monumental and Building Stone,

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—ALWAYS ON HAND.—

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Book Binder,

BLANK BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

119 Los Angeles st., Los Angeles, Cal.

je3-tf

COCKLE'S

ANTI-BILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Remedy.

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. Free from mercury; contains only pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents, LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco. d&wkly1y

BAKER IRON WORKS.

542-561 Buena Vista St.,

Los Angeles.

Adjoining ... Pacific ...

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POORE WOOD ENGRAVER PHOTO ENG. ... S. Spring ... LA

BANKING HOUSES.

CALIFORNIA BANK,

Cor. Fort and Second Sts., Los Angeles.

Subscribed Capital	$500,000
Paid up Capital	$300,000

DIRECTORS:

Hervey Lindley, J. C. Kays, E. W. Jones, Juan Bernard, J. Frankenfield.

H. G. Newhall .... President.
H. C. Witmer .... Vice-President.

T. J. Weldon, Cashier.

General Banking and Exchange Business transacted. my4-6m

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN .... President.
L. C. GOODWIN .... Vice-President.

Capital,	$500,000.
Surplus,	500,000.
Total,	$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

O. W. Childs, Cameron E. Thom, Jose Mascarel, James B. Lankershim, John S. Griffin, Chas. Ducommun, Phillipo Garnier, Isaias W. Hellman, L. C. Goodwin.

STOCKHOLDERS.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK,

Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital Stock Paid Up, $100,000.
Reserve Fund, $100,000.

JOHN E. PLATER .... President
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GEO. H. STEWART .... Cashier

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Buy and Sell Exchange on San Francisco, New York, London, Paris, Berlin and Frankfort.

Buy Exchange on all parts of the United States and Europe.

Receive Money on open account and certificate of deposit, and do a general banking and exchange business.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK,

COR. FIRST AND SPRING STS.

SURPLUS	$25,000
CAPITAL	$300,000

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE .... President.
JOHN BRYSON, SR. .... Vice-President.
F. C. HOWES .... Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

DR. W. G. COCHRAN, H. H. MARKHAM, PERRY M. GREEN, JOHN BRYSON, SR., DR. H. SINSABAUGH, F. C. HOWES, GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE.

Exchange for sale on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. m8

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL STOCK	$200,000.
SURPLUS	100,000.

E. F. SPENCE .... President.
J. F. CRANK .... Vice-President.
J. M. ELLIOTT .... Cashier.

Directors—J. D. Bicknell, J. F. Crank, H. Mabury, E. F. Spence, William Lacy, S. H. Mott, J. M. Elliott.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK

NADEAU BLOCK.

JOHN I. REDICK .... President
L. N. BREED .... Vice-President
WM. F. BOSBYSHELL .... Cashier

PAID IN CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	10,000
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	500,000

Directors—L. N. Breed, H. T. Newell, H. A. Barclay, Charles E. Day, Ben E. Ward, D. M. Graham, E. C. Bosbyshell, M. Hagan, Frank Rader, William F. Bosbyshell, John I. Redick. d24-tf

THE UNIVERSITY BANK OF LOS ANGELES,

No. 129 New High street.

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP $100,000

R. M. WIDNEY .... President
GEO. L. ARNOLD .... Cashier
GEO. SINSABAUGH, ... Teller

Eight per cent. bonds secured by first mortgage on real estate, with interest payable semi-annually, are offered to investors of $250 and upwards.

DIRECTORS:

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LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK,

130 NORTH MAIN STREET.

CAPITAL $300,000

L. C. GOODWIN .... PRESIDENT
W. M. CASWELL .... SECRETARY

I. W. HELLMAN, JOHN E. PLATER, ROBERT S. BAKER, JOHN A. PAXTON, L. C. GOODWIN.

Term deposits will be received in sums of $100 and over. Ordinary deposits in sums of $10 and over.

Money to loan on first-class real estate. Los Angeles, July 1, 1884. my1tf

THE CHILDRESS SAFE DEPOSIT BANK,

37 South Spring St., - - - Los Angeles, Cal.

CASH CAPITAL, $100,000.

Protected by a CHROME STEEL VAULT, the Finest in Southern California.

SAFE DEPOSIT

—AND—

General Banking Business.

Safes rented, $3 to $20 a year.

Inspection invited. y1-tf

Jordan, Marsh & Co's'

OLD BRICK SCHOOL SHOE

OLD BRICK

TRY IT

Pronounced by all to be the best shoe ever manufactured for Children. Misses' and children's made of best Tampico Goatskin, Boys' and Youths' of most durable Calfskin.

Small Child's sizes 5 to 8, Curacoa Kid, spring heels	$1.50
Small Child's, sizes 5 to 8, Straight Goat, spring heels	$1.50
Small Child's, sizes 5 to 8, Pebble Goat, spring heels	$1.50
Large Child's, sizes 8½ to 10½, Curacoa Kid, spring heels	$1.75
Large Child's, sizes 8½ to 10½, Straight Goat, spring heels	$1.75
Large Child's sizes 8½ to 10½, Pebble Goat, spring heels	$1.75
Misses', sizes 11 to 3½, Curacoa Kid, spring heels	$2.25
Misses', sizes 11 to 3½, Straight Goat, spring heels	$2.25
Misses', sizes 11 to 3½, Pebble Goat, spring heels	$2.25
Youths', sizes 10 to 2, best Calf button and lace	$2.75
Boys', sizes 2½ to 6, best Calf, button and lace	$3.50

All kinds, in A, B, C, D widths, constantly on hand and fully warranted.

Postage on shoes, 17c. per pair. Our large illustrated 80-page catalogue sent free to any address.

JORDAN, MARSH & ...

BOSTON, MASS.

VOTERS ATTENTI...

...Angeles County, California...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TH... registration of the voters of the ... Los Angeles, State of California, ha... been ordered in accordance with sec... et seq. political code.

By order of the Board of Supervisors ... Angeles County, California.

my7-7m C. H. DUNSMOOR, ...

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents SAN FRANCISCO.

NORTHERN ROUTES

Embrace lines for Portland, Or.; Victoria, B. C., and Puget Sound, Alaska and all coast points.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

Time Table for June. 1888.

STEAMERS.	COMING: Leave San Francisco	SOUTH: Arrive San Pedro	GOING: Leave San Pedro	NORTH: Arrive San Francisco
City of Puebla	June 1	June 3	June 5	June 7
Los Angeles	" 3	" 5	" 6	" 9
Santa Rosa	" 5	" 7	" 9	" 11
Eureka	" 7	" 9	" 10	" 13
City of Puebla	" 9	" 11	" 13	" 15
Los Angeles	" 11	" 13	" 14	" 17
Santa Rosa	" 13	" 15	" 17	" 19
Eureka	" 15	" 17	" 18	" 21
City of Puebla	" 17	" 19	" 21	" 23
Los Angeles	" 19	" 21	" 22	" 25
Santa Rosa	" 21	" 23	" 25	" 27
Eureka	" 23	" 25	" 26	" 29
City of Puebla	" 25	" 27	" 29	July 1
Los Angeles	" 27	" 29	" 30	" 3
Santa Rosa	" 29	July 1	July 3	" 5
Eureka	July 1	" 3	" 4	" 7

The steamers .... Santa Rosa and City of Puebla leave San Pedro for San Diego on the dates of their arrival from San Francisco, and on their trips between San Pedro and San Francisco call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only. The Eureka and Los Angeles call at all way ports.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. depot, Los Angeles, as follows: With Queen of the Pacific, Santa Rosa and City of Puebla at 9:40 o'clock A. M. With Los Angeles and Eureka going north at 5:15 o'clock P. M.

For passage or freight as above or for tickets to and from

All Important Points in Europe,

APPLY TO

H. McLELLAN, Agent.

Office: No. 8, Commercial St., Los Angeles.

Southern Pacific Company.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.

MAY 20, 1888,

Trains leave and are due to arrive at LOS ANGELES DAILY AS FOLLOWS:

Leave For.	DESTINATION.	Arr. From.
†8:30 A. M.	Beaumont	†4:00 P. M.
4:25 P. M.	Banning	9:25 A. M.
8:00 P. M.	Banning	8:50 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Colton	4:00 P. M.
4:25 P. M.	Colton	9:25 A. M.
8:00 P. M.	Colton	8:50 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	Deming and East	8:50 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	El Paso and East	8:50 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	Long Beach	12:35 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	Long Beach and San Pedro.	4:35 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	Long Beach and San Pedro.	8:45 A. M.
12:45 P. M.	Ogden and East	8:00 A. M.
9:30 P. M.	Ogden and East	8:00 A. M.
9:30 P. M.	Portland, Or.	8:00 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	San Bernardino	4:00 P. M.
4:25 P. M.	San Bernardino	9:25 A. M.
	San Bernardino	8:50 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	San Fran. and Sacram'to	8:00 A. M.
9:30 P. M.	San Fran. and Sacram'to	7:00 P. M.
9:20 A. M.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	3:45 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8:55 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Santa Barbara	4:35 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Santa Barbara	9:15 P. M.
9:30 A. M.	Santa Monica.	12:10 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	Santa Monica.	4:20 P. M.
5:10 P. M.	Santa Monica.	8:50 A. M.
6:30 P. M.	Santa Monica.	8:20 A. M.
*9:40 A. M.	Santa Monica.	*4:30 P. M.
*10:25 A. M.	Santa Monica.	*6:00 P. M.
9:50 A. M.	Whittier.	8:45 A. M.
5:00 P. M.	Whittier.	3:35 P. M.

†Tuesdays and Saturdays. *Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt, San Francisco.

E. E. HEWITT, Superintendent, Los Angeles.

a1-3m C. F. SMURR, Asst. G. P. and F. A., Los Angeles

California Central Railway,

"SANTA FE ROUTE."

On and after May 20, 1888, trains leave and arrive at First Street Station as follows:

Leave.		Los Angeles.		Arrive.
10:00 P. M.	A	Overland	A	7:05 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	A	San Diego	A	4:20 P. M.
10:00 P. M.	A	San Diego	A	7:05 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	B	San Bernardino	B	6:10 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	A	San Bernardino	A	4:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	A	San Bernardino	A	10:08 A. M.
10:00 P. M.	A	San Bernardino	A	6:10 P. M.
7:45 A. M.	B	Riverside	B	4:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	A	Riverside	A	10:08 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	B	Colton	B	6:10 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	A	Colton	A	4:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	A	Colton	A	10:08 A. M.
10:00 P. M.	A	Colton	A	7:05 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	A	Redlands-Lugonia	A	4:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	A	Redlands-Lugonia	A	10:08 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	A	Mentone	A	4:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	A	Mentone	A	10:08 A. M.
5:15 P. M.	B	Duarte	B	8:05 A. M.
6:15 P. M.	S	Duarte	S	9:20 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	C	Duarte theatre tr'n	C	7:40 P. M.
12:25 P. M.	B	Glendora	B	3:45 P. M.
9:15 A. M.	B	Lamanda Park	B	11:22 A. M.
7:00 A. M.	B	Port Ballona	B	9:00 A. M.
5:00 P. M.	A	Port Ballona	A	7:00 P. M.
8:00 A. M.	S	Port Ballona	S	10:00 P. M.
9:30 A. M.	S	Redondo Beach		3:50 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	S	Redondo Beach	A	
9:00 A. M.	A	San Jacinto	A	4:20 P. M.
10:00 P. M.	A	San Jacinto	A	7:05 A. M.
9:00 A. M.	A	Escondido	A	4:20 P. M.
10:00 P. M.	A	Escondido	A	7:05 A. M.

A, daily; B, Daily except Sunday; C, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; S, Sundays only.

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City Ticket Office, No. 239 North Main street.

D. McCOOL, Gen. Manager, San Bernardino.

H. B. WILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent, San Diego.

WILLIAMSON DUNN, Gen. Agt., Los Angeles. 19

FAMILY

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Wednesday	" 6	Wednesday	" 6
Thursday	" 7	Friday	" 8

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$20 to $40.

First-class Stock Ranges,

$5 to $25.

... 17 New High ... je1-3m

... WORKS.

Kisses in the Tunnel

They were sitting five seats back, but I plainly heard the smack,
As we dashed into the tunnel near the town,
And the currents of my veins ran like gushing April rains,
Though I'm grave and gray and wear a doctor's gown.

Once—alas! so long ago—on the rails I journeyed so,
With a maiden in a jaunty jersey sacque,
And I kissed her with my eyes, as the timid stars the skies,
But I longed, O! how I longed for one real smack.

Did she know it? I dare say! (She'd a sweet clairvoyant way
In the glancing of her eyes so bright and blue).
Ne'er a bee such honey sips as the nectar on her lips;
But I longed, and longed in vain, as on we flew.

Just as yearning reached its height, lo! there came a sudden night,
And like steel to magnet clove my mouth to hers!
I shall never more forget how like drops of rain they met,
In the bosom of a rose that lightly stirs.

When we came again to light, both our faces had turned white—
White as clouds that float in summer from the South.
Missed I glances, missed I smiles; but on air I rode for miles,
With the sweetness of love's dew upon my mouth.

So the kiss that some one stole, in that rayless Stygian hole,
While with loud imprisoned clangor on we rushed,
Caused the sluggish streams of age with young madness leap and rage—
And my wife, restored to daylight, laughed and blushed.

—Detroit Free Press.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY BELLE MEADE SMITH.

Glendale,

affords one of the most striking illustrations of the phenomenal growth of Southern California. The ride to and from it on the pretty, new Dummy line, is extremely pleasant; traversing as it does a fine section of the country, and ultimately leading to the bright little town above named. Glendale is beautifully situated in an extended valley walled in by hills and mountains; and is a diversified collection of decorated cottages. However, the Glendale Hotel which stands upon a slight eminence, is the conspicious feature of the place. It is an imposing three story edifice, and its exterior is highly but tastefully ornamented. Like most other recent structures it does not appear to be distinguished by any particular style of architecture; but is a graceful commingling of much that is striking in design. The hotel contains about a hundred rooms and is equipped with all of the modern improvements. It has a well appointed dining room, a handsomely furnished parlor and pleasant billiard and card rooms. The stairways are broad and cheerful, and upon both the second and third floors hose closets have been arranged as a protection in case of possible fire. The house is well provided with bath rooms, and a set of electric bells responds to summoners from all of the rooms. Most of the chambers are en suite and are furnished with the utmost taste and elegance. The hotel is crowned by a cupola, from which a diversified and extended view can be obtained. All things considered, indeed, it is little wonder that Glendale is such a popular summer resort, while it must be admitted that the hotel is a dignified affair, which must of necessity produce a decided impression upon the many tourists who are expected to visit next winter.

Two Republics.

"Look here, upon this picture, and on this."

Despite the dissimilarity of their histories and people, a prevailing love of liberty is the bond which at all times and under all circumstances binds France and America together. Yet even the French and the American conceptions of liberty are as distinct as are the French and the English languages. They paint the portrait of this free-born goddess in vivid but perishable colors that usage soon defaces; we clothe her in the practical garments of every-day life. They deafen her with shouts of "Vive la republique;" we pay her little or no verbal homage, but by actions that speak more eloquently than words give her to understand that we will defend her with our hearts' blood. The Republic of America is the child of patriotism and truth, and has not the slightest taint of illegitimacy in its blood. The Government of the United States is not the result of usurpation, unscrupulous ambition, or a dethroned monarchy; it is, to the contrary, the outgrowth of a secure and peaceful possession of territory to which none but the Indians—a verminous horde doomed by all physical and moral laws to extermination—possessed any absolute claim. The Revolution, too, was, when contrasted with other wars, an open and humane combat. It was bloody and it was bold, but in its justice and its policy it was as well magnanimous. The Rebellion also, characteristic as it was, was but a bitter family quarrel which grew out of a disputed inheritance. It was, unhappily, brother against brother, friend against friend; but it was devoid of the intolerance that stigmatized the French revolt, and that without reason or mercy condemned favorite after favorite, and leader after leader, to the guillotine. The history of America, in fact, is not a recital of wars in which the welfare of nations is sacrificed to the ambitious greed of one or two military or political monopolists, neither is it a succession of biographies of royal libertines and illustrious, but abandoned women. To the contrary, it is a voluminous chronicle of advanced civilization in which the locomotive and the printing press play more conspicuous parts than usurpers and assassins. Such a history is not replete with the fantastic interest and the romantic and chivalric horrors of the more emotional and warlike times and nations; but it is to the world and humanity a boon that cannot be too highly valued. On the other hand, tempest-tost France with its breathless succession of events, and its galaxy of remarkable men and women; is as insecure and uncertain as it is fascinating. Moreover, it is so inconsistent that few of its parts can be closely fitted together. It is no difficult matter, indeed, to trace the origin of its outbursts to financial or political causes, but it is utterly impossible to reconcile many of its events. The magnificent of the reign of Louis XIV and the abject misery of Louis XVI. present of themselves a contrast as painful as it is strange. Later on, the horrible kaleidoscope evolved out of the reign of terror and in which is depicted in deathless colors, the marvelous characters born of that marvelous epoch, bursts upon the startled vision. Finally Napoleon springs from the army to the throne, and despite all the blood that has been shed for liberty, the monarchy is restored. American soil could never have matured a Napoleon; for the exorbitance of his egotism and monopoly would have made him hateful to the partisans of all political creeds and classes. Had he risen up in the United States, and in all the might of his littleness sought to become its arbiter, he would at once have been understood and condemned. He would not, it is true, have been exiled or beheaded for treason, but he would have been shorn of every atom of power and thereby rendered harmless. The French go mad over rabid politicians; the Americans grow distrustful of them. The Americans cannot brook intolerance in any form, while the French, under the name of liberty, press it to their bosoms until it stings or [illegible] them, and then they exterminate [illegible]. The Americans [illegible] enthusiasts, the French are excitable; The Americans are steadfast, the French are fickle. America is practical and produces classes; France is brilliant and produces individuals. Still, America upon one side and France upon the other side of the Atlantic, are republics, to which truth and freedom and tolerance are dearer than eitehr life or peace.

The Care of the Complexion.

In Eastern papers I have recently read several letters, written by prominent women, upon the care of the complexion. At all ages and in all places this is an interesting subject to the sex which is always expected to look well; but in California, where the climate is more partial to flowers than it is to belles, it possesses additional importance. Too much water is under all circumstances injurious to the skin, but in a locality where alkali is so prevalent, it should be used most sparingly, and if possible not at all. Cold cream will remove dust quite as readily as water, and where there is a tendency to chap or burn, a preparation of glycerine and the yolk of an egg is very effectual. It must be prepared in equal parts and applied before going to rest. It is a mistake to suppose, especially in the glare of the California sunshine that powder will conceal defects and look natural; yet this is an error, common to a large majority of women. It is no unusual thing, particularly in Los Angeles, where freckles are so heartless, to see a well dressed lady, whose face looks as though a calciminer had mistaken her for a wall. Besides, powder is death to the complexion, and sooner or later is sure to produce wrinkles. Ella Wheeler Wilcox especially recommends the use of powdered almonds. She asserts that she has known them to produce marvellous results, and that no woman who regularly applies them will ever lose the bloom of youth. I do not agree with Mrs. Wilcox. I think the almond is too severe to be rubbed, as she advises, into the skin; and I know of a lady who had never been annoyed even by occasional pimples, who actually produced an eruption on her face by using Mrs. Wilcox's highly commended almonds. A happy frame of mind, wholesome, outdoor exercise, and a well regulated diet have in reality as much to do with good looks as they have with good cheer; but all women who wish to retain fresh complexions would do well to entirely abandon the use of water and as a substitute for it use sweet cow's milk or cream. This ablution is perfectly safe and is as well, quite as cleansing as water.

A Handsome Tea Gown

Was worn at a society gathering one evening last week by a fashionable young lady of this city. The gown was of black satin with a draped vest front of cardinal satin. The sleeves were cut trumpet-shape, and were lined with cardinal satin and embroidered with clusters of half-bloom poppies. The train which was separate from the skirt and fell in graceful folds from the waist, was also lined with cardinal satin. But the crowning beauty of the toilet was the embroidery upon the front of the skirt. It was executed by the young lady for whom it was made, and was an elaborate collection of crimson poppies.

Gems for the Cook.

CREAM PUFFS.

Two ounces of lard, one gill of water, three ounces of flour, five eggs, half teaspoonful of Hartshorn. Let the water and lard come to a boil, then add flour; stir it through; add hartshorn in eggs, one at a time. Bake twenty minutes in a hot oven.

FILLING.

Four ounces of sugar, two ounces of flour, four eggs, one pint of milk; mix flour, eggs and sugar together, then add the milk; boil until it comes to a custard.

HAM TOAST.

Put one pint of chopped, lean ham in a sauce-pan with a little pepper and one and a half ounces of butter and two eggs. When well heated, spread it on thin slices of hot buttered toast.

Donnelly's Cryptogram.

EDITORS HERALD: Since I have read Ignatius Donnelly's attempt to show, by a cipher running through the lines, that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, I have been carefully examining two or three of the plays and I have discovered a more wonderful cipher still. It is no less than that a cipher referring to Donnelly himself runs through all these plays. It is the most wonderful instance of prophetic foresight that I ever met. I have a large folio edition of the works formerly attributed to William Shakespeare, and I find that by commencing at the top of any page and then spelling out the name "Ignatius Donnelly," and then referring to the line corresponding with the number of the lines in which I find his name, there is a direct reference to Ignatius. For instance page 4 of *Loves Labor Lost* commences thus. Take the Italic letters for Ignatius and the small capitals for Donnelly:

"So it is besieged with sable colored
Melan(n)choly, I did commend the black
Oppressing humor to the most wholesome
Physic of thy health-giving air, and as I am a
Gentleman, betook myself to walk. The time
when?
About the sixth hour."

Now, if you will begin with the first letter italicised in the above quotation and follow the other italic letters through to the end you will find that they spell *ignatius*, and that I have gone through *six* lines to find the letters coming in order to spell out that name. Now, follow the same plan with the capital letters and you will find they spell DONNELLY, and go through *four* lines, making, when placed together 64 for our cipher number. Now, commence at the first line at the top of the page as given above and count sixty-four lines down the page and you will find a distinct reference to the writer of the "Cryptogram" in the couplet commencing with the 64th line. Here it is:

"I'll lay my head to any good man's hat.
These oaths and laws will prove an idle scorn."

By turning to page 188 of the same play and pursuing the search we get a direct reference to line 59. It would make my communication too long to give the lines containing the cipher and therefore I will give but the [illegible] and the lines pointed out by the numbers discovered in the cipher. The above number 59 we find refers to this:

"What plume of feathers is he that indited this letter?
What vane? What weather cock?"

Page 21 gives us cipher number 45. Cipher number 45 brings us to:

"This is a gift that I have simple, simple, a foolish,
Extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects,
Ideas, apprehensions, emotions, revolutions."

Page 22 gives us cipher number 46, which refers to:

"Will I do nothing in the world, but lie and lie in my throat."

Page 25 gives us cipher number 58, which, we find, refers to:

"I never knew man hold vile stuff so dear."

Page 26 gives us cipher number 28, which refers to:

"His humor is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue filed, his eye ambitious, his gait majestical, and his general behaviour vain, ridiculous and thrasonical."

The next page gives us cipher number 57, which refers to:

"He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument."

Page 30 gives us cipher number 56, which refers to:

"A huge translation of hypocrisy,
Vilely compiled, profound simplicity."

Page 33 gives us cipher number 60, which refers to:

"I dare not call them fools, but this I think,
When they are thirsty, fools would fain have drink."

The next page gives us cipher number 48, which refers to:

"Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-piled hyperbole's spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical; these summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation."

[illegible] which refers to:

"Therefore [illegible] so, [illegible] go."

I will give you the cipher reference in another play in a subsequent communication. F.

SAVED BY A FLUKE.

An Editor's Experience With an Angry Fillibuster.

In the year 1873 I was on the staff of the Washington *Daily Chronicle* at the National Capital. Among the galaxy which controlled its interests were John M. Morris, clerk to the Senate, Senator Harlan, and Judge Vail, of Iowa, George B. Corkhill, afterwards District Attorney, and prosecutor of Guiteau, Helen M. Barnard, Arthur Shepard, brother of the Boss, Clarence M. Barton, who was mixed up with the killing of poor Soteldo, and "Fighting" James M. Dooley, now Justice of the Peace. It will be seen at a glance that there was lots of brain and some little character in the outfit. It naturally followed that the paper was ably conducted, which fact, however, did not prevent it from being intimately acquainted with the Credit Mobilier, from taking a hand in the Pacific Mail subsidy scheme, and from backing up the Boss Shepard ring until it owned a magnificent building on Pennsylvania avenue. It may be added, in vindication of the high morality which now prevails at Washington, that the *Chronicle* died a lingering death from lack of support. Others say that it died of its own rottenness. All of which is neither here nor there as regards my story, except to point out that it was these careless methods of my paper which drew me into the scrape which nearly cost me my life.

During the decade which followed the war, marked by extravagant appropriations of public funds and lands, Washington was infested by a great number of lobbyists, adventurers and schemers of all sorts. Conspicuous among this motley throng was General Ryan, ex-Fenian and commander of the revolutionary forces of Cuba. He was a striking figure with his clear-cut features, pale face, dark hair, fierce eyes, grandly physical proportions and soldierly carriage. He wore a wide-brimmed, slouch hat, a semi-military suit, carried a mighty shaggy-barked stick of timber for a cane, and was followed by a huge Newfoundland, with a cross of the Cuban bloodhound. He wore in his expansive shirt front three great diamonds, and they were really magnificent gems. Poor Ryan! We newspaper boys could always tell the varying stages of his prosperity by these headlights. When flush of money he wore all three of the gems; when funds were getting short, but two; when very short, but one; and when flat broke, the last one would disappear. His uncle, of the three-balls, would take them until some sympathizer of the Cuban cause would advance a loan to the General, and then the diamonds would re-appear upon parade in all their glory. Altogether, he excited the admiration of the silly girls, the small boys and the negro population of the town, and held a high place in the brotherhood of adventurers. Besides all this, it is but fair to say that he was accorded recognition in social circles. On one unlucky night the General fell into disgrace. In the open street he shamefully abused a poor creature whose only fault was that she loved him too well, and then brutally thrashed an inoffensive car conductor whose comments on the affair he happened to overhear. Publicity was given to the matter by his being arrested and fined for the assault.

Jim Dooley was city editor at the time and there was bad blood between him and Ryan. Naturally, Dooley wrote up an account of the disgraceful affair in a vigorous style and embellished it in a way likely to excite, on the part of the General, a desire for gory satisfaction.

On the day of the publication of the Ryan matter, I was in charge of Dooley's desk during the morning hours, and at about ten o'clock, General Ryan hove in sight. He was extremely affable in his manner; said that the *Chronicle* did him an injustice, and that, if I found upon inquiry, this to be the fact, he hoped that a proper correction would be made. I assured him that proper attention would be paid to his request, and he departed after warmly shaking me by the hand. I found upon investigation that Dooley had followed the facts in his account, and so I took it upon myself to write the apology Ryan had requested. It was a scorcher, and more rancorous and ire-inspiring in its manner of treatment than the original report.

I was occupying the city editor's desk on the day of the second call of General Ryan. He did not quietly heave in sight this time, but angrily strode into the room and pointing a revolver at my head, exclaimed, in a voice hoarse with passion: "I'll teach you to degrade General Ryan!"

The revolver was so near my head that I imagined I could feel its cold muzzle, and I will never deny to my dying day that I fairly shook in my shoes. I did not even look up and face the music, but in my embarrassment reached out my left hand and picked up a cigar which lay on the desk, and, while biting off the stem, opened a drawer on the right, as if in quest of a match. Lying there in the opened drawer, and evidently placed there by Dooley for just such a case of emergency, were two old-fashioned derringers at full cock, and with bores like little cannons. Quick as a thought I grasped one of them and pressing it against the body of Ryan—fired?. No! I did'nt, and why not to this day I cannot tell. It is a wonder that my very nervousness did not cause me to discharge the weapon involuntarily. Ryan was too well versed in the ethics of killing not to know that I had the dead drop on him. He knew that if he sent a bullet crashing through my brain, that the dying convulsive twitch of my finger upon the fine hair-trigger of that dangerous weapon of mine would literally disembowel him. To kill me was his certain death. Ryan never flinched when I covered him. He slowly lowered his revolver, replaced it in his pocket, and sauntered out of the room.

I was not jubilant over my victory, for I expected that at the next opportunity he would open fire on me, for he was in a desperate trait, financially and otherwise, and correspondingly reckless.

Several weeks passed before I chanced to meet the General. I had not exactly dodged corners to avoid meeting him, but I kept a close eye to the windward when turning them. One day we met on the avenue face to face. He extended his hand and cordially grasping mine, said: "I was wrong; I start on an expedition to-morrow and may never return. Good-bye!" I wished him God-speed from the bottom of my heart.

Few have forgotten the disastrous cruise of the Virginius and her capture, and the disposition of the ill-fated men aboard of her by the Spanish military authorities. General Ryan was, among the others of the band, condemned to death. It is related by an eye-witness that when Ryan and his followers were placed in line to be shot, he firmly refused to be blindfolded, and faced death looking into the muzzles of the guns turned against him. When the fatal volley was fired he was struck and mortally wounded, but still he stood erect and not a sound of anguish escaped his lips. Nor did he fall until the sword of the Captain of the firing squad, driven by rage at his fortitude, had pierced his quivering heart.

Before the Virginius affair, I had grown to think that General Ryan's attempted pistol practice upon me was but an exhibition of bravado, and that his only intention was to give me a wholesome scare. I now believe, with all his faults of commission and omission that the reason why he hesitated to fire when his revolver first gleamed before my eyes on that memorable morning, was because he was too brave to shoot down an unarmed man; otherwise he would have laid me low.

[illegible]

[illegible] Community of Industries.

The Columbus, Ohio, Buggy Company is one of the largest of its kind in the world. To the stranger, just emerging from the Union Depot on the "tunnel" side, the block of imposing structures towering in air a hundred feet immediately in front of him seems like a fabled creation of the genii. Turning a quarter to the right, the scarcely inferior monuments of the Buckeye Buggy Company meet his gaze. A little dazed, he turns half round to the left and is confronted with the no less conspicuous evidences of a third buggy company; and so the circle around the horizon bristles with evidences of buggy companies.

In local and corporate proximity to the Columbus Buggy Company is the Peters Dash Company, the one an outgrowth of the other, though which way the line of descent runs one cannot discover from appearances, for, as the Irishman would say, each is bigger than the other! Twelve hundred pairs of hands respond daily to the whistled summons of the latter company. 400 complete dashes an hour of various and exquisite patterns is the output. One of the best equipped repair and machine shops in Columbus is built up and supported mainly by this mammoth institution. None of your every-day shops either, is this one. It must invent as well as make and repair the vast, the varied and the intricate machines and devices required by the Dash Company. Cutting machines, stamping machines, steam hammers, furbishing apparatus, and how much more would take hours to enumerate. Even their sewing machines are special contrivances unknown to Howe or Singer.

In direct connection with carriage work are numerous other special concerns exceled, if equaled, only by the general establishments—the Brewster Side Bar Company, The Fish Top Rail Works, manufacturers of seats, of springs, of axles, in fact of every single item of carriage construction and of items connected with items *ad infinitum*. Of collateral industries we find the Columbus Bolt Works a mammoth and immensely profitable concern in itself. One way or another a thousand men perhaps find employment in the single matter of the metallic shells of patent hubs. These are mostly malleable iron and the immense patronage they afford to malleable works has built up that line of industry in Columbus as nowhere else. These again have each its own circle of identical or related industries. For example the most complete and perfect establishment of its kind in the world is the Hayden Harness and Saddlery Hardware Works, a city in itself and in its ramifications reaching out to rolling mills and blast furnaces on the one hand, to agricultural and textile manufactures on the other. In woodwork and industry, these carriage factories feeding first upon the timber products of the immediate vicinity, have finally disregarded all the bounds of proximity. Their exports are in forests a thousand miles distant. With the tentacles of her long railway arms, Columbus strips the distant mountain sides of their verdure and bears the booty home to feed her insatiable mills. They have found means of utilizing every fiber of every tree, living or dead. After selecting the choicest stock for various parts of carriage work, the inferior portions serve various uses, one of which is pickets for the comparatively new industry of "woven fence," a device so light, cheap, strong and durable that Columbus now proposes to fence every farm in the State of Ohio better and cheaper than the farmers themselves can do it!

I am now going to state an industrial fact which almost transcends belief in the astounding audacity with which it sets at defiance certain preconceived notions of the requirements of mechanical production. Last season the Door, Sash and Lumber Company of Columbus, the leading wood working corporation of Ohio, erected on West Broad street extensive milling machinery of the most approved and expensive pattern, preparatory to doing their own cutting from the log. Their first incidental purchase was a matter of a million or so feet of logs away up in West Virginia, which they raft down the Ohio to the nearest point and transport thence by rail. They propose bringing pine in like manner from Northern Michigan by Lake Toledo, thence by rail. They will lay Georgia under tribute for poplar. Look out California for your red-woods! Some Columbus man will want them directly, if he has not booked them already.

But I see I shall not half illustrate my subject as I could do and intended doing with incidents in the industrial growth of a single community but little larger than that of Los Angeles. From sheer bulk the matter refuses compression into the space wherein the average reader confines his attention. Literally there are scores of allied industries I could enumerate. The point I wish to impress is simply this: They are all or mainly the outgrowth of so apparently trifling a matter as the establishment, a few years ago, of a carriage shop backed, however, by genius, capital and enterprise. Los Angeles has a better opportunity to-day in this direction than Columbus then had. Believe me,

A SENTINEL.

Lancaster Railroad Improvements and Developments.

EDITORS HERALD: The Southern Pacific Company has been for some time making substantial improvements at this place and at Alpine, which will enable it to handle the heavy freight and passenger trains over the summit of Mount Vincent without accident or delay. The establishment of a coaling station here with additional sidings at Gloster, Alpine and Rosamond, has enabled the company to handle the slow freight trains that could not be accommodated in the yards of the company at Los Angeles during the strike of the switchmen in your city.

The company has also put in a storage well and tank at Alpine that will materially facilitate matters in getting the great anaconda of freight trains over the summit between Soledad Cañon and Antelope Valley. While our town has been steadily growing from the rapidly settlement of the country east and west of us, our neighboring towns have also been whooping things up in good shape, and have been rewarded by a phenomenal growth that seems almost impossible.

At Palmdale, there is a genuine boom in the way of development that is worthy of imitation. All the trees, vines and crops have been protected by substantial rabbit-proof fences and the lands have been cultivated in tip-top shape so as to demonstrate fully the reproductive qualities of the soil.

At this charming locality, within a radius of five miles, there has been set this year 13,000 fruit trees, 70,000 vines and a corresponding plant of agricultural products and a magnificent setting of gooseberries, blackberries and raspberries, with a liberal sprinkling of strawberries. The cherry, pear and fig trees, set in '87, have a fine showing of fruit this year; the cherry trees producing ripe cherries a month earlier than the trees in your city. The rooted grape vines put out last year have a good yield of grapes this year, while many of the cuttings put out in February, '87, have from one to ten bunches of Muscat grapes.

At this place the enterprising settlers have established a school where both English and German have been taught for some time. They have lately succeeded in getting established a school district, a postoffice and a voting precinct. They will soon have a schoolhouse that will be a credit to the district and large enough for 100 scholars. The store and new church building speak well for the town and both are liberally patronized.

An effort is now being made to get the railroad company to put in a depot [illegible] save the people a mile and a half [illegible] from the town to the station over the present road to Alpine.

At Alpine, there is a general improvement in every little nook for ten miles on both sides of the road. There is talk now of building a resort hotel at Alpine, where invalids troubled with asthma and lung troubles can breathe in the pure ozone and bask in the dry, life-giving atmosphere that will not only give rest to the weary, but add a fresh lease of life to those on the down grade. At Rosamond there is also a considerable stir. Parties are about to establish a hotel, saloon and blacksmith shop. At this point also the railroad company has put in a half mile additional siding, and now have a double gang of section men putting things in shape for the future.

It has been whispered around that the Santa Fe Company will cross the Southern Pacific Road four miles north of Rosamond, and that it will have no station on this road between the point where it leaves the Atlantic and Pacific Road, twelve miles east of Mojave, and the town of Eshcal, just west of Willow Springs.

The new town of Esperanza, seven miles west of here, is gradually improving and bids fair to be the nucleus of a very moral and prosperous community. At Maynard there is considerable stir and more improvement than in almost any other portion of the valley.

The wheat crop, most of which is cut for hay, is turning out handsomely. The high price of hay and the great demand enables our farmers to get a net profit on every acre this year that will pay for the first cost of their land and expense of the crop. At the new artesian well now being sunk by Charley Eaton, of your city, the boys met with a bad break last week, but they are going down to the subterranean water courses at the rate of fifty feet a day.

The Pasadena syndicate who are improving a large body of land just west of the Antelope Hills, are meeting with splendid success in their water development, and will place on the market some very inviting and productive lands, adapted to all kinds of fruit and vines, as soon as they can get the water down the foothills.

The lands on the Liebre grant, lately put on the market by Geril Beale, are being taken in tracts of forty and sixty acres by actual settlers pretty fast. The lands along the survey of the Santa Fe extension from near Rodgers to Tejon are growing in value very fast but are yet very cheap. The development of lands all the way out from Rosamond to the Liebre grant will be much greater this year than ever before.

You can count on more trade from Antelope Valley in the next two years than from the entire valley of the Cero Gordo and Daggett country since it first came into prominence. The growth and development of this section means good to Los Angeles, and he, who would give us a black eye by crying "desert" and "wind" to keep settlers from coming here, will soon see the mistake he made and be compelled to go out on the desert proper to get a resting place. SELAH.

Lancaster, May 30, 1888.

Gardner's ice cream leads 'em all.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Financial.

203 WEST FIRST STREET, LOS ANGELES, June 2, 1888.

CALL, 11 A. M.

BONDS.	Bid.	Asked
Los Angeles County	103	
Los Angeles City	102	
California state, (6s)	104	
BANKS.		
Farmers' and Merchants'	2600	3100
First National	235	
Los Angeles National	150	200
Los Angeles County	250	
East Side		51
California Bank	98	105
The University Bank	115	130
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Simi Ranch Land and Water Co		85
Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land and Water Co	55	60
Los Angeles City Water Works	75	
California Co-operative Colony	150	190
Barton Land and Water Co		45
Lankershim Ranch Land and Water Company		45
Oil Burning and Supply Co		3
Porter Land and Water Co		900
Nadeau Vineyard Land Co		70
Lake Elsinore Valley Imp't Co		15
Southern California Fire Ins. Co		100
Abstract and Title Insurance Co		[illegible]
Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co		[illegible]
Richfield Land and Water Co		95
Temple-street Cable Railway	45	

WALTER S. MELICK, Secretary.

EXCHANGE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The stock market to-day was the dullest and most uninteresting so far during the present depression, and was almost entirely devoid of features. The alarming reports of the illness of Gould received from the West gave a weak tone to the opening, and the first prices were generally from one-eighth to three-eighths below those of last evening. A general disbelief in the rumors circulated soon became prevalent, however, and the market, while extremely dull, regained tone. The final changes are almost without exception in the direction of lower figures, but they are confined to small fractions.

Government bonds were dull but steady.

MONEY QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; last loan, 1; closed 1@1½.

Prime mercantile paper 4@6.

Sterling exchange dull and steady; $4.86¼ for sixty day bills; $4.88¼ for demand.

Bar silver, 91⅝c.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Silver bars, 91⅛@92c. per oz.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Closing quotations:

U. S. 4s, reg	126¾	N. Y. Central	105
U. S. 4s, coup	127⅞	Northern Pac	22
U. S. 4½ reg	107	Preferred	49⅞
U. S. 4½ coup	107	Northwestern	108⅜
Pacific 6s	118½	Oregon Imp't	53
American Ex.	109	Navigation	93½
Canada Pacific	57⅞	Trans-Con	122¼
Canada Sou	48⅞	Pacific Mail	32½
Central Pacific	130½	Reading	59⅞
Burlington	112¼	Rock Island	106⅝
D. L. & W.	128	St. Paul	66⅜
Denver & Rio Gr.	117	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Erie	123⅞	Union Pacific	54⅞
Lake Shore	90⅞	U. S. Express	71
L. & N.	53	Fargo	132
Mich Central	78⅞	Western Union	75⅛
Kans & Texas	112¼		

BOSTON, June 2.—Closing prices:

A & T R R	85⅞	Mex Cent 1st m bs	66
Burl & Quincy	112½	San Diego L'd Co.	31
Mex Cent com	14½		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The following are the closing prices:

Best & Belcher	3.70	Peer	.80
Crocker	.90	Peerless	2.05
Chollar	3.45	Potosi	3.05
Con. Cal. Virg.	10.12½	Savage	3.75
Gould & Curry	3.40	Sierra Nevada	3.25
Hale & Norcross	7.00	Union Con	3.05
Locomotive	.15	Yellow Jacket	4.35
Ophir	6.62½		

MINING SHARES.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Mining shares were dull, closing as follows:

Amador	2.30	El Cristo	1.50
Prounstite	1.10@1.15	Union Con	2.95

Grain Markets.

DOMESTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Wheat—Dull. Buyer '88, $1.48½ per cental.

Barley—Dull. Buyer '88, 96⅝c. per cental.

Corn—White, $1.50@1.55 per cental; yellow, $1.30@1.32½.

Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000. Strong. Beeves, $4.10@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.10; Texas cattle, $2.25@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Steady and strong. Mixed, $5.25@5.47½; heavy, $5.40@5.55; light, $5 25@5.42½.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Slow. Natives, $3.00@5.25; Texas shorn, $2.00@3.90; corn fed western, $4.60@5.00.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Hops—Quiet, steady and unchanged.

Sugar—Firm and quiet. Domestic molasses grades, 82 test, 3⅝c.; fair refining quoted 4⅝c.; refined firm.

Copper—Dull. Lake, $16.60.

Lead—Dull and nominal.

Tin—Dull. Straits, $19.25.

Coffee—Spot, fair Rio firm at 16⅛c.; options unsettled and lower. Sales, 56,500 bags. June, $14.35@$14.50; July, $13.30@13.50; August, $12.25@12.45; September, $11.20@11.65; October, $10.90@11.15; November, $10.50@10.75.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Whiskey—$1.19.

Pork—Steady. Cash, $13.55; July, $14.07½; August, $14.17½.

Lard—Steady. Cash, $8.42½; July, $8.47½; August, $8.50@8.52½.

Shoulders, $6.00@6.25; short clear, $8.00@8.05; short ribs, $7.50.

Cure For Piles.

Itching piles are known by moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching after getting warm. This form as well as blind, bleeding and protruding piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the [illegible]

DAILY REAL ESTATE RECORD.

Published by the Abstract and Title Insurance Company of Los Angeles.

SATURDAY, June 2, 1888.

CONVEYANCES.

S D Bryant to Sara Hays—Lot 12 S D Bryants sub Pasadena; $1,224.

Smith James to Highland Railroad Co—Lot 16 Smith James tract Pasadena; $1,500.

J B McCullough, M P Snyder, E F Beeson and T S Hamilton to T M Michaels—Lot on W line of Daly street E L A; $35,000.

M H Weight to L Beer and J H Gray—Lots 8 9 and 10 block A, Monrovia; $3,500.

Charles Chlemmetson to Adelaide Poggi and Rafae Poggi—All Impts on lots 5 17 and 18 block 88 San Pedro; $1,500.

W P McCall to G A Lawrence—W½ of lot 21 block C, Monrovia; $1,200.

Godfrey T Stamm to Henry H Markmam—Und ½ int in 22.40 (less 2 foot strip) described block 85 page 51 of deeds; $1,150.

W S Ray to Mrs Marion E Longstreet—Lot 45, subd of lots 3 and 4, Highland tract in lot 6 block 39 H S; $3,250.

E H Elliott and A G Whiting to Albert E Clara—Lot 1, Bingham tract; $3,500.

Daniel W Shelhamer to Alex O Payne—Lot 1 and S ¼ of lot 2, also lot 12 and S½ of lot 11 block 3, D W Shelhamers 2nd subd, Pasadena; $4,500.

Cr. Embody to Will G Burdette and Wm Whitenbrock—S½ of SE¼ of lot 1, Griffins add E L A; $2,000.

Emil R d'Artois and Walter L Webb to Ernest M Day—Lots 14, 15 and 16 block L of N½ of Rosecrans; $3,000.

Hannah T Yocum and J D Yocum to Linda Visto Improvement Company—Agreement to convey lots 1 to 9 inclusive block A, lots 1 to 4 inclusive block B, lots 1 to 11 inclusive block C, lots 1 2 3 4 6 to 23 inclusive block D, lots 1 2 4 5 to 21 inclusive block E, lots 4 7 8 to 19 inclusive block F, lots 7 to 14 inclusive block G, lots 4 8 to 15 inclusive block H, lots 8 to 13 inclusive block I, lots 3 to 16 inclusive block J, block K, lots 14 15 16 and 17 block O, lots 12 13 14 15 and 16 block P, lots 13 14 15 and 16, block Q, lots 7 8 and 9 block R, lots 1 2 3 9 10 and 11 block X, block Z, may bk 29 pp 97 and 98, less 4 inches of water; $62,412.

Dan McFarland, Theodore Wiesendanger, William H Bonsall and H B Pinney to W N Monroe—Lots 9 and 36, Pinney Hotel tract in Sierra Madre tract; $1,150.

H P Matheson to Harriet M Douglass—5 acres in lot 34, Watts subdn Ro San Rafael; $3,750.

W R Huff to D M Baldwin—Agreement to convey lots 3 4 5 and 6 block 2, lots 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 and 13 block 3, lots 5 6 7 and 8 block 4 Shields tract; $16,000.

John P Moran to Mary A Daly—Lot 1 block C, Moran tract; $5,000.

William A Terry Jr to A F M Strong—Lot 16 S D Bryants sub of E part of lot 9 block D, San Pascual tract; $2,700.

G W Fink to A F M Strong—W 48½ feet of lot 5 M H Wrights sub of S½ of lot 8 block I, San Pascual tract; $3,500.

Avaline E Thomas to Sidney S Wood—Lot 7 block A, McPherson; $1,000.

E J Baldwin & Richard Garvey to Charles Allgeyer—N 16 acres of lot 3 block A, Ro Potrero de Felipe Lugo; $1,600.

John Wilde to Louis Beer—W½ of lot 16 block K, Monrovia; $1,000.

H L Macneil, C Maclay, Geo H Hagar & R M Widney trustees to Charles McCarthy—15.97 acres in block 230 Maclay Ro; $2,395.

B S Hayes to J C F McGriff—Agreement to convey lot 250 sub of S 12,000 acres of S½ of Ro Ex-Mission of San Fernando; $2,000.

Amos A Durrell—Lot 33 I A Willis and George D Willis subdn of lot 21 block A, San Pascual tract and lot 29 Smith James and A Gaffords subdn in block P, Painter and Balls add Pasadena; $3,000.

W N Monroe to B S Hays—Lot 21 block M, Monroe add to Monrovia tract; $1,000.

O K Young to Mrs R H Pinney, Almond Smith and Mrs H C Smith—Lot 20 Hewitts sub of lots 1 and 2 block 8, San Pascual tract; $1,350.

O K Young to H O Tower and F E Tower—Lot 19 Hewitts subdn of lots 1 and 2 block S, San Pascual tract; $1,350.

O K Young to H N Tower—Lot 21 Hewitts subdn of lots 1 and 2 block 8, San Pascual tract; $1,350.

A J Newton to C M Bump and J W Cupit—Lot 2 Bixby tract, Pasadena; $2,170.

A H Davis to A B Gould—Lot 2 Davis & Farris subdn of N part of lot 10 block D, San Pascual tract; $2,080.

John Alexander Brown to R M Beach—Lot 31, Hodge tract; $1,500.

James Cook to Carrie H Benton—Lot 8 Thomas & Ferris subdn, Pasadena; $2,275.

J H Outhwaite, W U Masters and N D Coleman, trustee, to Nelson Smith—Lots 5 and 6 Prospect tract, in Sierra Madre tract; $1,200.

W N Monroe, E F Spence and John D Bicknell to L H Field—Lots A and B, blk 19, add No 1, Monrovia tract; $6420.

R M Beach to John Alexander Brown—Lot 5 blk I, W L A; $1500.

A C Hiscock, Chas A Smith and Lorenzo Vander Leck to C A Perley—Lot 2, Hiscock & Smith's 1st add city; $1000.

W S Fenno to Charles Elliott—Lot 38 blk D, Shafer & Lauterman's sub of Montague tract; $1600.

John C Kofoed, Seth A Mattison and Fred L Alles to F L Lee, D S Lee and F M Douglas—Lots 20 21 and 22 blk M, Knob Hill tract; $2000.

A E Frampton to M R Vernon—Lot 13 blk A, Clarabelle tract; $1600.

John Flood to Lizzie F Goldsberry—Lot 12 block 11 O W Childs 200-lot tract; $5,000.

Andrew Glassell to Ralph Rogers—Lots 2 3 and 4 block 16, lot 9 block 14, lot 7 block 23, lot 20 block 35, lot 6 block R, lot 15 block V, lots 19 and 23 block Q, Garvanza, lots 6 7 and 8 block 53, lot 4 block 54 and lot 4 block G, Ralph Rogers sub Garvanza, lot 1 block E, Garvanza; $1,100.

H Andre to Irenee Lagier—Agreement to convey und ½ int in lots 7 8 and 9 Nettletons sub sub of Ellis tract; $2,500.

D K Ryle to Charles H Rhodes—Lots 171 and 172 Garbolino tract; $1,000.

J A Garner to D W Stewart—Lots 823 and 822 and lots 1,018 to 1,065 incl Chicago Park; $1,200.

J A Garner to L H Gibbs—Lots 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 and 801 Chicago Park, South Monrovia; $3,000.

William F Grosser and Eleonore Grosser to Julius Wooster—Lot 6, Grosser tract; $3,400.

W B McCormick to Ward B Rowland—W 270 feet of lot 4, Metcalf's sub of lots 9 and 13, blk I, San Pascual tract; $7,000.

Long Beach Land and Water Co to Miss Martha M Knapp—W½ of farm lot 114, American Colony tract; $1,500.

L J P Morrill to W S Hall—Agreement to convey lot 23, Niltimore tract; $1,000.

I H Preston to H R Stevens—Lots 371, 372, 373 and 374, Johansen tract; $2,800.

M L Wicks to John J Jones—Lot 22, Kiefer tract; $1,000.

Estate of Frank O Carrie, deceased, to Jas M Hait—All interest in E½ of SE¼ of sec 3, T 2 N, R 12 W; $1,350.

James M Hait to Mary L Gould—E½ of SE¼ of sec 31, T 2 N, R 12 W; $1,375.

SUMMARY.

Number of transfers above $1,000 each, 51.
Total amount of consideration, $232,421.
Number of transfers under $1,000 each, 46.
Total amount of consideration, $24,511.
Transfers for a nominal consideration, 30.
Aggregate of day's transfers, $256,962.
NOTE—Transfers of which the consideration is less than $1,000 are not published in the above list.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ST CHARLES HOTEL—G L Stapleton, Santa Ana; Jas Vantrie, J L Stege, South Riverside; John Sweeney, Santa Ana; Chas Schreider and wife, Racine, Wis; David Wm Jones, Sangue Junction; Wm McLain, Lancaster; G G Hendsch, Colton; E M Doyle, Rushville, Ill; C R Schwair, Anniston, Ala; D A Hurley, Oro Grande; J Woork, Ackron; J B Barnard, Beaver Falls, Pa; John Burke, Pomona; James McNeal, Beaver Falls, Pa; M Little, San Diego; S Thompson, Cucamonga; C Baldwin, San Bernardino; L O Hull, Phœnix, A T.

HOLLENBECK.—H Schaffer, G E Hart, San Francisco; Vinton Mitchell, city; Geo E Miller, San Francisco; M W Hazeltine, Ed Haseltine, J J Neose, Chicago; Miss E McMullin, Pasadena; Mrs Abels, Al Miller, San Francisco; E I Stimson, F W Noble, Coronado Beach; F W Pilsbry, D G Waldron and wife, San Francisco; D W Daykin, San Pedro

Thousands of Dollars

Are spent every year by the people of this State for worthless medicines for the cure of throat and lung diseases, when we know that if they would only invest $1 in SANTA ABIE, the new California discovery for consumption and kindred complaints, they would in this pleasant remedy find relief. It is recommended by ministers, physicians and public speakers of the Golden State. Sold and guaranteed by C. H. Hance, 77 and 79 North Spring street, at $1 a bottle. Three for $2.50.

The most stubborn case of catarrh will speedily succumb to CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE. Six months' treatment for $1. By mail $1.10.

FOR LAME BACK, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. F. Heinzeman.

Languor, Dull Headache and Constipation removed by TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1.

MOURNING SUITS

READY-MADE CONSTANTLY ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS AT

Mosgrove's Cloak and Suit House,

21 South Spring Street.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

State of California, County of Los Angeles, ss. In the matter of the estate of Victor Beaudry, deceased. Notice for publication of time for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 15th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the courtroom of this Court, Department Two thereof, in the Jones Block, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of P. Beaudry and F. W. Wood praying that a document now on file in this Court, purporting to be a copy of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, proven and admitted to probate in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, be [illegible]

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

Crane Bros. Man'f'g Co.,

Chicago and Pittsburg,

Manufacturers of

Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods,

TOOLS, PUMPS, HOSE,

Packing and Sewer Pipe, Plumbers' and Gas-fitters' Material in every variety.

Cor. Requena and Los Angeles st., Los Angeles.

Engine and Boiler Makers.

The Stearns Manufacturing Co.

AUTOMATIC

ENGINE AND BOILER MAKERS,

Foundrymen, Machinists and General Wood-Workers.

Manufacturers of Regulator Wind Mills, Pumps, Tanks, etc.

Special attention given to repairing machinery.

CORNER MAIN AND DATE STREETS, LOS ANGELES.

LUMBER YARD.

NEW HOUSE.

Wagon Material, Hard Wood, Iron, Steel, Blacksmiths' Coal and Tools, Cabinet Woods, etc.

JOHN WIGMORE & CO.

13 and 14 South Los Angeles Street.

my31 tf

WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS

Lumber and Manufacturing COMPANY.

Formerly the Oregon Lumber Company. Oregon Pine and California Redwood Lumber of every description at their yard on Date, Chavez and Mission streets. Have a fine stock of Laths, Pickets, Shingles and Finishing Lumber of a superior quality. We are also prepared to fill orders on short notice for building materials of every description. Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited.

jel-tf J. A. [illegible]

J. A. HENDERSON [illegible]ident.
J. R. SMURR Vice-P[illegible] Treas.
WM. F. MARSHALL [illegible]retary.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

LUMBER COMPANY.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

Office and yard, 180 East First St., Los Angeles.

d19-5m

J. M. GRIFFITH COMPANY,

LUMBER DEALERS.

Manufacturers of

Doors, Windows, Blinds, [illegible]

STAIR-RAILS, BALLUSTERS,

Newell Posts and mill work of every description, and dealers in Lime, [illegible]

532 N. Alameda St., Los Angeles.

jel-tf

KERCKHOFF-CUZNER

Mill and Lumber Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

LUMBER!

Yards at San Pedro (Wharf), Los Angeles (Main office), Pomona, Pasadena, [illegible], Lamanda, Monrovia, Azusa, Glendora, Lordsburg, Burbank.

Planing Mills at Los Angeles, [illegible], Monrovia.

Western Lumber Co.

YARD:

Cor. Ninth and San Pedro Streets.

LUMBER of all class can be had [illegible] yard.

my6-tf

PERRY, MOTT & CO.'S

Lumber Yard

AND PLANING [illegible]

No. 76 Commercial Street.

jel-tf

O. B. FULLER & CO.,

(Successors to McLain & [illegible])

PIONEER

Truck and Transfer Co.

No. 3. Market [illegible]

LOS ANGELES, [illegible]

SAFE AND PIANO MOVING,

ALL KINDS OF [illegible]

TELEPHONE 137.

jel-5m

H. D. GATES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES!

Bridgeport, Conn.

The superiority of a [illegible] Carriage is acknowledged by all [illegible] as we cannot sell a gold dollar [illegible] cents, we keep an assortment [illegible] work from the well known [illegible] Osgood, Biddle, Smith & Co., [illegible] Rowell & Sons, C. N. [illegible] which we do sell at very [illegible] glass Landau on hand.

REPOSITORY:

5 N. MAIN STREET.

jel-1m

F. A. PRATT & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO GEO. [illegible])

—AT—

161 South Spring Street,

Are now open and are prepared to [illegible] their customers with [illegible]

—BEST STOCK OF—

Fancy and Staple Groceries

IN THE CITY.

Goods delivered promptly [illegible] of the city. Give us a call and [illegible] you the best goods [illegible] money. Remember the [illegible]

161 South Spring Street.

TELEPHONE [illegible]

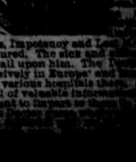
my29-1m

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

Dr. [illegible]'s

DISPENSARY,

[illegible] Street.



[illegible] ness, Impotency and Lost [illegible] ly cured. The sick and [illegible] to call upon him. The [illegible] tensively in Europe and [illegible] the various hospitals there [illegible] deal of valuable information [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Land for Sale

—BY THE—

Newhall Land and Farming Co.,

IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Being a portion of the Santa Maria Valley and subdivision of the

SUEY RANCHO,

In Large and small tracts suitable for Homes, Farms, Orchards, Dairying and stock raising. Climate unsurpassed, soil fertile, well wooded and abundance of water.

Apply at the office of the company, 309 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.; California Bank Building, Los Angeles. my8-1m

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

F. W. BRAUN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE : DRUGGISTS.

[illegible]ISTS' SUNDRIES.

127 AND 129 NEW HIGH STREET,

my20tf Los Angeles, Cal.

Furniture and Carpets.

W. S. ALLEN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

CARPETS.

32 and 34 South Spring St.

Niles Pease,

Importer and dealer in

ALL KINDS OF

EASTERN PARLOR AND CHAMBER

FURNITURE!

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC., ETC.

242, 245, 247 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone No. 338.

W. H. LEVY,

—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—

FURNITURE DEALER

112, 114 and 116 Upper Main St.

a26-3m

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

SPRING CLOTHING

LARGE STOCK!

Comprising everything for

GENTS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Come and see us at

19 S. SPRING ST., - LOS ANGELES, CAL

ABERNETHY & TAFT.

Storage and Commission.

Naud's Warehouse.

R. G. WEYSE, Proprietor.

Grain, Wool and General Merchandise

WAREHOUSE.

STORAGE, COMMISSION AND INSURANCE.

Agents for all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Wholesale and retail dealers in Imported and Domestic Wines, Brandies and Whiskies. 634 to 666 Alameda street.

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LOS ANGELES

Storage, Commission

—AND—

LUMBER COMPANY.

CEMENT!

Large cargo just received ex ship "Loch Ranza" direct from London. Prices on application. Also dealers in LUMBER, PLASTERING MATERIALS, FIRE BRICK, ETC.

a11-tf

R. T. YEAMAN. S. A. BUTLER.

PACIFIC

Storage and Commission Co.

Warehouse, 523 E. First st., and 78 Banning. Office, 523 E. Ffirst st. Telephone 340.

Storage, Brokerage, Commission and Manufacturers' Agents. my11 3m

Book Binders.

NEUNER & RODEHAVER,

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The official List of Letters remaining in the Postoffice is published in the HERALD on Monday.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 123-5 West Second street, between Spring and Fort, Los Angeles.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles DAILY HERALD will be promptly discontinued hereafter. No papers will be sent to subscribers by mail unless the same have been paid for in advance. This rule is inflexible. AYERS & LYNCH.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1888.

The Oregon Election.

To-morrow the Oregon election takes place. Allegations have been made which, if credited, ought to make the cheek of every self-respecting American tingle, to the effect that the President was personally engaged in a dishonest attempt to carry that State by an improper use of every influence at his command. Oregon has been ever since it was admitted to Statehood, a pretty secure Republican State. In twenty years it has cast its electoral vote but once for a Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Still it is a close State, the pluralities being generally within a few hundreds. In State politics it is uncertain. Grover was elected Governor just after the war. Then followed several Republican Governors and now Governor Pennoyer is a Democrat. It is alleged that he was successful by means of a coalition with the Mitchell wing of the Republicans, the understanding being that the Democrats should have their Governor, if Mitchell could be secured the seat in the United States Senate. Judge Kelly, Governor Grover, and Mr. Slater, all Democrats, have represented the State in the Federal Senate within the last fifteen years. At present both Senators are railroad Republicans. It is hard to tell how the election may go to-morrow. Oregon has gained much of late years in population. There are new issues before the people this year, and they are vital in their effects. The canvass has been a vigorous one, Colonel John P. Irish having addressed the people all over the State on the issues from the Democratic standpoint, and Mr. Swift having done the same service for the Republican cause. In his presentation of the tariff question Mr. Swift has developed mental powers not before credited to his intellectual equipment. Baron Munchausen's powers of imagination sink to insignificance as compared with the flights of fancy the negotiator of the Chinese treaty has indulged in. The Bœotian atmosphere of Webfoot is not congenial to the pleasures of the imagination. The chances are extreme that the average farmer whose mind has become befogged in a clime where nine months' rain a year is not unusual, will take Mr. Swift's statements for the soberest fact. In such a case there is no telling what he may not accomplish in the way of voting taxes on himself for the benefit of New England mill owners. If Oregon by chance should break the record in this Presidential year of grace and vote the Democratic ticket, we may expect to hear a cry of fraud, and look to see the President branded as a political highwayman. If the "same thing over again" is to be the programme, and once again history repeats itself in the taking of Holland by the Dutch, then listen to hear the very hills reverberate with the acclaim of the victorious hosts, crying as loud as the veriest barnyard monarch whose queen of the roost has once more laid an egg. Meantime, people who keep their heads in the proper place will know that in spite of the Oregon election, the Presidential contest must be made by the entire Nation next November.

MAYOR WORKMAN does as the HERALD did him the honor to assume he would do—he denies emphatically that he ever made any such statements about our city and its police force as were attributed him by an esteemed contemporary. The Mayor's honor and his intelligence are both of too high a grade to allow him to make such a mistake. We congratulate the Mayor on his ability to deny the matter *in toto*. Our police force is in the main a good one; and it is well handled. Never in our remembrance of the city has it been so well managed as at present. The city is quiet, orderly and safe for life and property as a place of eighty thousand people can be expected to be. Our neighbors are working a barren lead. They cannot get up a split in the Police Board, for the purpose of hoisting their green and otherwise questionable young men on this city as Chief. Nor can they carry out the rest of their programme and elect the next Mayor of Los Angeles by means of the police force in the hands of the young friend who owes so much to the gentleman who now in turn would owe his election to his police force protege. The programme is too heavy to carry out.

THE local Democracy is getting up its enthusiasm in good time, as becomes men who know the victory will be theirs. It is already clearly defined who shall be the standard-bearer of the party in the National canvass; and steps have made much progress at this early day for a rousing ratification meeting as soon as the result shall be formally announced.

THE late W. W. Stilson, whose all too early death was announced in the papers of yesterday, was a man who had made many friends during his comparatively short residence in this city. He had many qualities of no mean sort, which won for him close friends both in business and social circles. His death is a distinct loss to this community.

THE many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hinton, of this city, will deeply sympathize with the young couple in the loss of their child. The ... first to bless their union ... been a very sweet and promis... som, but now nipped so untimely ... bud had fairly begun to open.

Has He Gone Wrong?

Members of the Press in Los Angeles are ... well acquainted with Mr. A. Richardson, who for many years was at the head of the Associated Press on this Coast. He recently severed his connection with this bureau of news and assumed the management of the California Associated Press. The San Francisco *Chronicle* contains an account of a serious suit brought against Mr. Richardson by his former employers for the recovery of ... money alleged to belong to the Associated Press, but to have been improperly retained by Mr. Richardson when acting as their agent. The *Chronicle* says:

In order to explain the suit a little more of defendant's earlier history must be recited. ... he was appointed Pacific coast agent of the Western Associated Press. For a time ... apparently seemed to do well and his ... were rendered with the greatest ... and exactness. He went so far as to ... detailed accounts of his petty office expenses ... to New York, all accompanied by vouchers. Half a dozen postal cards, a piece of ... paper, a rubber or a lead pencil were all ... up, and the sum of five cents was not ... to account for in detail. After he had ... a short time in the employment of his ... he found that help was necessary, ... though it had been agreed that he should pay such help out of his own salary, he nevertheless asked that it should be borne by the Associated Press, and the request was granted. While still in the employ of the Western Associated Press, Richardson undertook, concurrently with his business as agent of the Associated Press, to also become the agent of the California Associated Press, a local association ... would be rival of the Associated Press, ... which terminated in his resignation ... demanded. Although his official career ... on March 1, 1887, still as a matter of supposed equity on the part of his employers, he received his salary until July, 1887.

Prior to severing his connection with the Associated Press, Richardson was repeatedly called upon to send to the head office a full statement of his accounts, and to remit the monies which he had received during his incumbency of the agency, but the directory of the association was unable to procure a statement from him until April, 1887, when they succeeded in extracting from him $177 and an account showing that he had received $5,756 from different coast papers between January, 1886, and May, 1887, but principally during the last named month. Accompanying this statement was a voluminous account of money expended, as Richardson alleged, in the service of the Associated Press, and amounting in all to about $5,679, the sum now sued for.

This statement of disbursements contains 131 vouchers for expenses alleged to have been made for the Associated Press, dating back as far as December, 1883. Some of the items are for postage stamps, messenger-boys, etc., in sums of ten cents and upwards. The chief items are, however, $80 a month extra salary from January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1886, and $105 a month extra from the latter date till the time his services were dispensed with in March, 1887, making a total of $3,345. These increases of salary Richardson fixed for himself. He claims that under his management the business of the association was doubled. His claim for an increased salary are also based upon an alleged conversation with the representative of the Associated Press in Chicago at the time of his engagement as Pacific Coast agent. The conversation is denied, and only once did Richardson make written application for an increase, namely, in 1887, when he was allowed to resign. Another item is salary for two men dating back to October 1, 1884, and amounting to $1,1... These men Richardson employed to do the work of the California Associated Press, and he boldly charges them to the Western Associated Press. These items of salaries for himself and employees amount to $4,515, and the balance is made up of petty expenses. Richardson has maintained a sullen silence since his alleged statement of disbursements was rejected, and so suit has been commenced. However, he will explain why the little items were omitted in his accounts, rendered month by month, and why he imagined his services have been so valuable. Richardson will have an opportunity of explaining in open court, unless he thinks it better to pay up.

THE capitalistic attitude toward the wage earner is about the same in all civilized countries. England imposes duties upon but a score of articles. Yet, in these few items, the commodities which the masses are largely the consumers of, pay more than eighty per cent. of the total customs tax, while the few articles which the favored rich consume on the list are taxed less than twenty per cent. For instance, tea is taxed annually £4,1...,000, and plate, £6,000. In England tea is almost universally used by the laboring classes, and is taxed twelve and a-half cents a pound. Why? The English capitalist will answer, because no house, income or other direct tax is laid upon the workingman, the burthen of the customs tax is his share in the support of the Government. This is a clever but specious argument. The world over the workingman is the chief consumer, pays practically all taxes levied, and the house tax as a simple business principle is added to his rent. The argument leads to a further consideration of the subject. As in all civilized countries, England derives a large proportion of its revenue from the tax, customs and excise, on spirits and tobacco. The annual tax on spirits and beer ... largely consumed by the masses is ... per cent. of the whole net ... while on the wines used by the ... the tax is only one per cent. and a fraction. The tax on tobacco, the great consumers of which are the poor, is considerably over ten per cent. of the whole revenue. To sum up, the wage earner in England pays directly forty-five per cent. of the total revenue of the Government. In the light of this showing the tariff method of England is identical with that of the g. o. p. It is only ... the Republican party's method of taxing the many for the benefit of the few. The wise tariff measures adopted by the Democratic party avoids the evils of high protection and the errors of absolute free trade. It protects the masses and equalizes the burthens of necessary taxation. It is for the people and not for the plutocracy.

EX-SENATOR ALLEN G. THURMAN said volunteerily he remarked on being asked if he would accept the nomination for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, that "if they believe I am honest they will let me alone." He meant that Cleveland and honesty for a tail is not the ticket for the Bourbons.—[Tribune.

It is bad politics, bad, bad, very bad. Candor beats this sort of thing all to pieces. An editor who puts so low an estimate on the intelligence of his readers as this merely emphasizes how utterly low he falls in the ranks of intelligent people. Here is what Allen G. Thurman says of Cleveland:

I am desirous of seeing Cleveland re-elected. All that I can do in that behalf will be done cheerfully, and in my opinion he will be elected by an increased majority. A man with the courage, honesty, statesmanship and patriotism of Grover Cleveland deserves such an endorsement at the hands of the people as his re-election would imply.

Our esteemed contemporary is dead right in its estimation of Thurman's honesty. Therefore, in view of what Thurman says of Cleveland, the *Tribune's* lack of ... does much violence to the man it ... affects to hold in such high repute. It is, of course, the merest affectation. Our neighbor has no love for Thurman, nor for any Democrat. His admiration of Thurman springs from a conviction that the noblest Roman of them all is out of politics. Let him once get into the political "swim" and we shall see this Republican ardor cool quickly enough.

About the end of this month the delegates to the National Convention of Teachers will be passing through this ... large numbers *en route* to San Francisco, where the sessions of this important body of educators will be held. Our ... pedagogues seem to be wide awake to the importance of this event. A ... Committee of our local lights of ... has been formed, whose duty it ... to show proper attention ... workers who will come ... all the glories and attractions of our section. They will return East and become a great band of missionaries whose voices will preach Los Angeles, her climate, resources, social and educational advantages.

WITH Cleveland and Thurman in the field, the Republican party will be put on their mettle indeed. They will be forced to fight the battle in their own strongholds, and to dispute with us every inch of ground in their strongest States. The South will be as solid as a wall of adamant. The doubtful States will make their choice unhesitatingly, and wheel into line with the great solid column of sure Democratic States; and even in Ohio there will be a defection from the opposing ranks, which may turn the tide of battle there in our favor. With such a ticket, with so clearly defined and so just a cause, there will be surprises of no ordinary nature, and the Democracy will sweep the country at an enormous pace.

COLLEGE commencements are the order of the day at this season of the year. The University of Southern California will be busily engaged all this week in examinations and other literary programmes of the highest interest. All this week is devoted to this purpose by our great home institution. Los Angeles may well be proud of her many schools and colleges. They are of all grades, for both sexes, under the auspices of all the churches, and are both public and private in their management.

ELLWOOD COOPER, the best known of California's olive growers, says the Auburn *Republican*, gets $2 a quart for his olive oil, and is making money at the rate of about $1,000 an acre per annum. His orchard is thirteen years old, and is down on the coast where he is compelled to fight the black scale, a pest unknown to the foothills.—[S. F. Merchant.

This is the puling infant industry which the *Times'* tariff tinker thinks needs a protection bottle to keep life in its weak body! Gentlemen, the splendid industries of the rich Golden State do not depend on any tariff schedule for their profits.

ALL signs point to the nomination of Judge Thurman for the vice-Presidency. It is about time for us to get our big bandana handkerchief ready. The ticket will awake enthusiasm of no ordinary sort. The author of the Message, and the author of the Thurman Act will match in harness and set a pace down the homestretch next November, that no pair the g. o. p. can trot out will be able to keep in sight of.

REPUBLICAN papers who are going wild over Allen G. Thurman, "the noblest Roman of them all," would do well to moderate their enthusiasm. This gush is all based on the assumption that Judge Thurman's name will not be on the ticket. When it is discovered that it is there the situation will be very awkward for our friends on the other side.

THE IROQUOIS CLUB.

Steps Taken to Ratify the Action at St. Louis.

A meeting of the "Ratification Committee" appointed at the last meeting of the Iroquois Club of this city was held last evening in the club hall. Mr. Sidney Lacey, Grand Sachem of the organization, was in the chair, and about a dozen members of the committee took part in the deliberations.

A committee of three to provide for the firing of a salute as soon as the nominations at St. Louis are announced was appointed, as follows: Thomas Kelly, G. W. Burton and W. R. Lewis.

A committee to select speakers for an assembly to be held on the evening of that day was appointed, composed of H. W. Patton, O. H. Violet and E. M. Griffith. The committee met later and selected as such speakers: Hon. R. F. Del Valle, Col. O. H. Violet, Hon. J. D. Lynch, Hon. J. Marion Brooks, Hon. W. H. Workman and ex-Governor J. G. Downey.

Mr. A. C. Clarke was appointed a committee of one to procure a set of torches and a flag to be used in an informal procession to be held in the evening.

A committee of three was appointed on procession and a band, as follows: G. W. Burton, J. Davidson and G. W. Glowner.

A Finance Committee to make provision for the necessary expenses of the affair was appointed, consisting of G. W. Burton, C. L. Curry, W. R. Lewis and Henry T. D. Wilson. Mr. Sidney Lacey was requested to take command of the assembled Democracy on the occasion, act as Marshal and as general master of ceremonies. The committees will all report at the general meeting of the Iroquois Club next Tuesday evening.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Business Transacted at Yesterday's Session.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met in regular session at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, all the members being present. A large number of bills were audited and approved, and referred to the Finance Committee of the City Council. E. H. Workman offered to erect an engine house on lot 24, Virginia avenue, near State street, and rent the same to the city at the rate of $75 per month. On motion of Mr. Teed the bid was referred to the City Council without recommendation.

R. C. Guirado complained that he had by accident broken two of the fire alarm wires while cutting down the trees in front of his property, on Sixth street, and had notified the Fire Alarm Company, who had repaired the break and charged him $5. He wanted to know whether the company had a right to charge him so much. After some discussion the matter was referred back and for the future Mr. Gregg was instructed to hire what labor is necessary to repair such work, and should the lines be repaired by Jason Coburn, the city lineman, he must charge what is right and sufficient to cover the damage and turn the amount into the city treasury and present his bill for extras to the Commissioners.

Several applications were then received for positions in the Fire Department, and after being read were ordered filed.

Louis Barthold was appointed permanent engineer of Engine Co. No. 1, and Otto Gunther permanent driver of hose cart No. 4. The Board then adjourned.

Mr. Swift says we are still four hundred million to five hundred million dollars short of doing our own manufacturing, and that we ought not to think of foreign trade till we fill that deficit. He is no believer in an interchange of commodities. He thinks every nation should supply its own wants. Well, if every nation, why not every State? why not every county? why not every city? why not every ward? why not every individual? Why should not Mr. John F. Swift make his own breeches? He does not do so because a tailor can make them better, and he can employ his time more usefully otherwise, in making political speeches, for instance. Does he not perceive that by so doing he becomes a pretender? The very identical arguments which he is using to persuade the workmen of Oregon that the more they ...

Released Without Bail.

The case of the People against Frances Dykes was called in Department No. 1 of the Superior Court Friday, Judge Williams presiding. The young lady is charged with an assault upon a man who is alleged to have seduced her under a promise of marriage, but who, the District Attorney stated, could not be found. Defendant's counsel asked that she be set free, stating that she had been in jail for several months and had suffered sufficiently for the offence, even if she had committed it; besides, it was not her fault that the prosecuting witness could not be found. Judge Williams released Miss Dykes upon her own recognizance, and continued the case until Monday.

Tan Game Captured.

Friday afternoon Deputy Constables Arguello and Johnson succeeded in capturing twenty-one Chinamen and the entire lay-out of a tan game on Marchessault street. Arguello climbed over the roof and dropped through the skylight on the tan table. By his celerity he was enabled to capture the money in sight, $199.40, before the Chinamen recovered from their astonishment. They made a dash for the door, but Johnson was there, and then they submitted to being taken to the County Jail. An hour later they deposited $50 bail apiece with Justice Taney for their appearance when wanted.

Justice King's Report.

Justice A. J. King has filed his first report with City Clerk Teed. He reports fines amounting to $18 and civil business amounting to $28.75, and states that there are now pending before him ten civil cases and forty-one criminal cases. His new courtroom in the Jones' block will be ready for occupancy shortly, and then he expects to be able to dispose of the business more rapidly.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Christ Church, Rev. Thomas W. Haskins, Rector. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in Opera House Hall, 8 South Main street. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.

New Church, No 13 Rosas street. Sunday School at 10:30. Services at 11 A. M. All persons interested in the writings of Emanuel Swedenburg are cordially invited.

In aid of the Grace M. E. Church funds, a concert will be given in the church to-morrow evening by the widely known and deservedly popular Henderson family of singers.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. S.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in K. of P. Hall, 24 South Spring street. Prayer meeting at 10 A. M. Sunday School at 12 M. All are invited.

First Baptist Church—Corner Sixth and Fort streets. Preaching and immersion at 11 A. M. by Rev. Mr. Tinker of East Los Angeles, whose pulpit will be filled by Rev. Mr. Morgan. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Gospel meeting for men only at the Opera House Hall, on Sunday at 4 o'clock. Speaker, Mr. G. S. Field. Association orchestra and male quartette. All young men invited.

First Baptist Church, Swedish Services—Sunday sermon at 3:30 P. M. by Aug. Olson, Pastor. After the sermon baptism will be administered. Tuesday, Prayer Meeting at 7:30 P. M. All Scandinavians cordially invited.

Ascension Mission Church, St. Louis street, Boyle Heights, will be opened for service for the first time to-day at 3 o'clock. Bishop Wingfield, if engagements permit, will preach; also the clergy of the Episcopal Church.

First Congregational Church, corner Hill and Third streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by Rev D. D. Hill, of Pasadena. Sunday School at 12:30. Young People's Society at 6:30 P. M. Every one cordially invited.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Fort and Second streets, Rev. W. J. Chichester, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Dr. S. H. Weller. Sunday School at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Meeting at 6:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church corner Fort and Seventh streets. Rev. E. W. Caswell pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Morning name, "Christ's Precious Name." Evening, "Life and Character of Martin Luther." Praise Service 7:15 P. M. Sunday School 9:45 A. M.

Church of the Epiphany, East Los Angeles, Rev. Henry Scott Jefferys, A. M., pastor, residence, North Johnston street. Sunday services, 11 A. M. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Baptism and Holy Communion on the fourth Sunday morning of each month. Subject of sermons next Sunday: Morning "Location with Reference to Worship."

Rev. Will A. Knighten will preach at Grace M. E. Church, on First street, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "A Nation's Memory." Evening subject, "The Model Church." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Classes at 6 P. M. Praise service at 7:30 P. M. G. A. R. members and their families are especially invited to the morning services.

East Los Angeles Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. Mayne Irvine, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 A. M. Morning subject: "Divine Impulse and Divine Hindrance." Evening: Special monthly sermon to young men. Sabbath School 9:30 A. M. Young People's Meeting 6:45 P. M. Week-night service Thursday 7:30. Choral Society Friday at 8.

Main Street M. E. Church, corner South Main and Laural streets. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. I. L. Spencer. Morning subject, "A Friend in Need." Evening subject, "The Result of Seeking." Bible study at 9:30 A. M. Classes at 10 A. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Young People's Meeting at 6:30 P. M. All are invited.

East Los Angeles Congregational Church—, North Daly street, Rev. J. H. Phillips, Pastor. Sermon at 11 A. M., subject: "St. John, the Beloved." Lecture at 7:30 P. M., subject: "Home and its Enemies." Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Young People's Meeting 6:30 P. M. Church Social, literary entertainment and drill of the Broom Brigade on Wednesday evening. Everybody cordially invited to all these services.

"WANTS," "PERSONALS,"

AND OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER the following heads inserted at the rate of 5 cents per line for each insertion.

MEETING NOTICES.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Los Angeles Savings Bank will be held in the parlors of the Farmers' and Merchant's Bank, at 3:30 P. M., Monday, July 2, 1888. W. M. CASWELL, Sec'y. je1-30t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—THE REGULAR annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alhambra Addition Water Company will be held at the office of the company at the San Gabriel Winery, San Gabriel, Cal., on Tuesday, June 12, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M. T. G. HAINES, je2-11t Sec'y Alhambra Addition Water Co.

NOTICE—THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the bank building in Los Angeles, Wednesday, June 27th, 1888, at 8 o'clock P. M. J. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier. my25-td

NOTICE—THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the San Gorgonio Land and Water Company (a corporation) will be held at the office of the company, room 8, Moore Building, No. 10 Court st., in the city of Los Angeles, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1888, at 1 o'clock P. M of that day, at which meeting five directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting. A. POLSON, Secretary. Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1888. je2-td

PERSONAL.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM SODA AT GARDNER'S, 12 N. Spring street. my 8tf

THE BEST PLACES FOR STORAGE, 523 East First street. Pacific Storage and Commission Co. my 11-3m

DIVORCE AND CRIMINAL LAW A SPECIALTY. W. W. HOLCOMB, Attorney, 11 Temple street. Room 12. my29-tf

PERSONAL—LADIES, IF YOU ARE DESIROUS of having artistic paper on your walls you should call on MARSH, ECKSTROM & STRASBURG, 209-211 S. Main street. my20tf

MRS. PARKER, CLAIRVOYANT, CONSULTATIONS on business, law suits, mineral speculations, love, marriage, absent friends, diseases, life-reading, etc. 28 South Spring street, Room 15. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. my29-tf

THE SECOND-STREET FRENCH LAUNDRY has removed to corner of Carlisle and Washington sts. Orders at laundry or 112 E. Second st, will be promptly attended to. JOS. LUQUET, prop. my29-30t

NORMAN F. JENKS, C. E., CONSULTING engineer, superintendent of construction, plans and estimates for buildings, plans for sewerage of towns, topographical and hydrographical surveys, river and harbor improvements. With HARVEY T. D. WILSON, 23 North Spring street. my18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF JNO. B. Brannen & Co., cor. Fourth and Main sts., has sold out its interest in the retail drug business to Thos. Pascoe & Co., who assume the indebtedness of the firm. May 23, 1888. je1-3t*

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY—MAIN office permanently located at No. 15 West Second st. Laundry 184 Wall st. All orders promptly attended to. Telephone 367. my25tf

MARSH, ECKSTROM & STRASBURG, 209 and 211 S. Main street. Fine paper hangings, decorations, paints, oils, room mouldings and artists' materials. Call on them. my20tf

GREAT AMERICAN STEAM DYE WORKS No 9 Aliso st., Los Angeles, Cal. M. Francois Fevergeon, Manager. Ladies' and gentlemen's goods, fancies, silks or costumes, cleaned or dyed in the highest style of the art. Blankets cleaned bleached and renapped. Telephone 456. H. MARTEEN, Proprietor. my22-tf

EXCURSIONS.

BURLINGTON ROUTE EXCURSIONS EAST. See advertisement in reading column. J. B. QUIGLEY, agent C., B. & Q. R. R., 112 North Spring street, Temple Block. je1-tf

FREE OVERLAND EXCURSIONS VIA DENVER and Rio Grande Railway, Salt Lake City and Denver, leave Los Angeles June 14th and 28th, July 12th and 26th. Mattrasses curtains, blankets, pillows, etc., free of charge. For further particulars call or address F. W. THOMPSON, 110 N. Spring st., Los Angeles. m4

F... EXCURSIONS—NO EXTRA CHARGE sleeping accommodations. Through ...

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

A. L. TEELE, RENTAL AND COLLECTION Agency. Reliable, systematic, prompt. Cor. Second and Fort.

$10. 3-room house near Santa Fe depot. R. 37.

$13 TO $15 00—5 FLATS, 3 ROOMS EACH; close to two cable car lines; water included.

$20. HOUSE, 4 ROOMS AND BATH, WINfield st; long lease; water included. R. 45.

$20. ONE 4-ROOM HOUSE, HOWARD ST; water free. R. 11.

$25. COTTAGE ON OLIVE ST., BETWEEN Eleventh and Twelfth. R. 42.

$25. ONE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, ELEVenth street, west of Pearl; water extra.

$30. 13-ROOM LODGING HOUSE, 504 Downey avenue, E. L. A.; lease 1 year. Snap.

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$35. 9-ROOM HOUSE, KINSEY ST., NEAR Main; barn, carriage house, flowers; furniture for sale cheap, or will rent furnished for $45, water included. Snap.

$35. TWO (2) 6 ROOM COTTAGES, NOS 340 and 348 Los Angeles st.; water included. R. 47 and 48.

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$40. 7-ROOM HOUSE; BATH 5 CLOSETS, carriage house and stable, partly furnished; Boyle Heights; lease—6-12 months.

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FOR RENT—A 2-STORY DWELLING, ON Pearl, near Lincoln avenue. Inquire of J. S. MALLARD, 821 W. Ninth st. my22-tf

CHEAPER THAN RENT—$25 DOWN AND $25 installments buys 4-room house and lot; price, $1,250. Also to rent, 4 acres and house for $12.50 per month. CHAS. VICTOR HALL, 29½ South Spring street, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. my29-30t

FOR RENT—A NEW LODGING HOUSE, NOW paying, centrally located, renting for $6 a room; furnished new throughout last February at a cost of $3,000; will sell now for less than $2,000 if sold immediately. Apply to C. E. NORTON, 26 South Fort street, Los Angeles. my29-7t

A SUBURBAN COTTAGE OF SEVEN WELL finished rooms and basement, with good artesian water in the house, for rent at reasonable terms. The location is pleasant and healthy, and well suited for a summer residence, and is on University street, between Rosedale and Western avenues. Enquire at the adjoining residence, or of John Mansfield, Esq., Temple block. J. J. WARNER. my5.tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 48 Buena Vista st. my9-1m

FOR RENT—111 S. OLIVE ST., FURNISHED rooms; desirable location; fine view. je3-2t*

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let in the Murietta block, on New High street. my17-1m

FURNISHED ROOMS, THE BEST IN SANTA Monica, en suite or single, day, week or month, in Boehme block opposite postoffice. Also in cottage, Oregon and Ocean avenue. Apply by telephone, Central office, or otherwise to MRS. GEORGE BOEHME. my8-tf

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SPEND THE HEATED TERM AT THE POPular Santa Fe Springs health resort, formerly Fulton Wells, 12 miles from Los Angeles. Hot sulphur baths, good mineral water and excellent hotel; low rates; good table. Take Whittier branch S. P. R. R. Cheap fare. my29 30t

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A GERMAN AND WIFE WANT SITUAtions; the man is a first-class gardener and coachman, and will make himself generally useful; the wife is a first-class cook, or will do general housework. Address Room 44, Moffet House, 25 Davis st., one street from First or two from Alameda. je3-2t*

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WANTED—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN, stranger in city, room and board in private family where there are no other boarders. References furnished. Address Stranger, box 180. je3-1t*

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THERE ARE A NUMBER OF STRAYED horses and colts on our rancho. Any person having lost any will do well to come and see them and prove the same and pay charges. HAMMEL & DENKER, Rodeo de Las Aguas Rancho. my16-1m

STRAYED OR STOLEN—BLACK JERSEY heifer, with star in forehead, and tail tipped with white; white on every leg, and also white belly. Return to E. W. SPENCER, cor. Buena Vista street and Bellevue avenue, and receive suitable reward. my16-tf

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LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 510 San Pedro st., cor. Sixth, a black horse about 12 years old, white stripe on forehead, about 14 hands high, weighs about 1,200 pounds, and saddle marks on back. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to J. SRESOVICH & CO., 305 N. Main st., Los Angeles. my9-tf

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FOR SALE—A NEW SAFE, MACNEALE & Urban make, with burglar-proof co ner box. GEO. E. PRATT, 48 N. Spring st. my15-tf

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SANta Monica, 7 rooms, hall, etc. Particulars, room 14, Roeder block, 23 S. Spring. my5-tf

FOR SALE—TILL JUNE 5th ONLY, AT LESS than actual cost, one fine English dog cart, one fine canopy top Surrey, one Caffrey sulky, two Frazier breaking carts, with pole and shafts, and several Toomey road carts, at 104 N. Los Angeles st. je2-3t

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FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, FIRST street. Inquire of AUGUST BRESSMER, 104 East First street. my20tf

... Santee st., between Pico and Celis, east ..., one block from Main; fenced, city water ... to a cottage barn in rear; lot 50x150 to ...-foot alley. Also, another lot on same ... without improvements. For particulars ... to Owner, No. 1508 Santee st. my30 6t

FOR SALE—Country Property.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 10 ACRES OF LAND at Anaheim. J. F KEARNEY, 441 Boone ... m31 7t

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DR. J. W. REESE, HEALTH OFFICER, NO. 7 N. Spring st. Telephone 605. my26-tf

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MRS. H. TYLER WILCOX, M. D.—MONtrose House, Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.

E. A. CLARKE, M. D., OFFICE 21 S. FORT St. Hours 1 to 4 P. M. Telephone 353. Residence, 134 S. Hill St. a14

ISAAC FELLOWS, M. D.—HOMEOPATHIST Office Hours—11 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., Office—Nos. 2 and 5 Odd Fellows' Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Residence 408 South Main street. my1-tf.

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DR. J. DOOLEY, ELECTRIC AND MAGNETic Physician. Office 36½ S. Spring street, Room 15. Office Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M. Will visit patients out of office hours. Dr. Dooley will give Magnetic Treatment to poor women who cannot afford to pay, on giving satisfactory evidence of such, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, from 3 to 5 P. M. until further notice. my28-tf

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ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS, 23 S. SPRING street, Rooms 4 and 5. Gold fillings from $2 up. Amalgam and silver fillings, $1. Painless extraction of teeth by vitalized air or nitrous oxide gas, $1. Teeth extracted without gas or air, 50 cents. Best sets of teeth from $6 to $10. By our new method of making teeth, a misfit is impossible. All work guaranteed. We make a specialty of extracting teeth without pain. Office Hours from 8 A. M., to 5 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. my8-tf

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW TURNER HALL, Spring street, between Second and Third. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

ONE WEEK, beginning Monday, June 4th, Saturday matinee. THE ACME OF MINSTRELSY From the Atlantic to the Pacific, to play two engagements—Los Angeles and San Francisco. DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS. Dockstader & Grau, Proprietors. From their own Theatre, Broadway, New York.

LEW DOCKSTADER, BILLY RICE, A. C. MORELAND, JAMES BLAMPHIN, W. P. SWEATMAN, BARRY MAXWELL, W. S. MULLALY, AND 30 OTHER ARTISTS.

Dockstader's Minstrels do not parade.

36 ARTISTS—POSITIVELY 36 Prices—50c. and $1. Seats on sale at Bartlett's Music Store. my30

HAZARD'S PAVILION, Corner Fifth and Olive sts. McLAIN & LEHMAN, Lessees and Managers.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 4. THE PLAY THAT HAS STARTLED THE WORLD! "A DARK SECRET!" Under the management of Mr. Lewis Morrison. The great Henley Regatta and old Church Scenes on A RIVER OF REAL WATER, Covering 3,000 cubic feet of the stage and containing 20,000 gallons. A GENUINE STEAM LAUNCH. Real Pleasure Boats Racing Shells, Water Fowl, etc. A Woman Battling for Life in the Waves. The original California Theatre cast, headed by Mr. Lewis Morrison. NOTE: In consequence of the enormous expense entailed in this production, the prices during this engagement will be 25c., 50c. and 75c. No extra to reserve. Seats now on sale at McLain & Lehman's, 3 Market st. my30

CALIFORNIA DIME MUSEUM, North Main Street, near First. THE POPULAR FAMILY RESORT. WEEK COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 2. THOUSANDS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS! LYMAN—The man of 1,000 faces. LITTLE DOT—The marvelous Midget Lady. CAKO—The Arctic Survivor, and his rare collection of Arctic curios. EVERETT'S Superb Shadowgraphs. KING KALKASA—The wonderful Jap Juggler. IN THEATER—The Star Specialty Company in a choice and novel stage performance. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 10c. Reserved seats 10c. extra. m31tf

ARMORY HALL. THE STAR LECTURE COURSE. Five Great Lectures by three Great Lecturers, June 4th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 22d. **Wendling, Armstrong and Sanford.** "Hamlet and His Critics," Monday, June 4th, WENDLING. "Garibaldi," Friday, June 8th, ARMSTRONG. "Walks in Rome," Tuesday, June 12th, SANFORD. "The Russian Nihilists," Friday, June 15th, ARMSTRONG. "Garibaldi and Italy," Friday, June 22d, ARMSTRONG. In this novel programme the people of Los Angeles will have an opportunity to enjoy a varied feast of oratory such as has never before been offered this public. Tickets for the course, including reserved seats, $2; single admission tickets, 50c.; reserved seats to single lecture, 25c. Tickets on sale at Merrill & Cook's, 8 N. Spring st. N. B. See special circulars my31 5t

KENILWORTH OSTRICH FARM. THE MOST PICTURESQUE PLEASURE RESORT Near Los Angeles. Unlimited space for picnic parties, for which special rates will be given. Apply C. A. Sumner & Co., 54 N. Main street. Admission 25c. Sundays 10c. Round trip 25c. Take Temple street cable to Beaudry ave., and cars from Sisters' Hospital. MUSIC EVERY SUNDAY. my18 6m

THE GRANDEST SIGHT IN LOS ANGELES is the SIEGE OF PARIS! Main and Third sts. Open daily (including Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission—Adults, 50c., Children, 25c. m15-7t

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CHAS. CHARNOCK, ... Bargains ... Lots in the SOTO STREET TRACT, BOYLE HEIGHTS, Which he will sell cheap and on long time to parties wanting to build. my23-tf

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ESSENCE OF LIFE!

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1875.

This great strengthening remedy and nerve tonic positively cures Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the System, no matter in what manner they may occur; Weakness, Lost Manhood in all its complications, Prostatorrhœa, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

A Permanent Cure Guaranteed!

PRICE—$2.50 per Bottle, in Liquid or Pills, or 5 for $10.

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OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; 6 to 7:30 P. M. Sunday—10 to 1 o'clock.

N. B.—For the convenience of patients, and in order to insure perfect secrecy, I have adopted a private address, under which all packages are forwarded.

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GREAT VEGETABLE KIDNEY AND LIVER REMEDY

Cures all diseases of kidneys, bladder, urinary organs, dropsy, gravel, diabetes and incontinence, retention of urine, pain in the back, etc.

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It cures billiousness, headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, costiveness, piles, etc. Sold at office, N. 109, room 13, corner First and Spring street. Price $1.00 large bottles; 50 cents small bottles. my26-tf

The Vienna Bakery, Coffee and Lunch Parlors.

POPULAR PRICES, good treatment and the best of Coffee, brings the people to the VIENNA DINING PARLORS. Number of people who ate in the VIENNA for one week, ending May 27th:

MONDAY, MAY 21	2,237	SUNDAY, MAY 27	1,784
TUESDAY, MAY 22	2,138		
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23	2,117	TOTAL FOR THE WEEK	14,945
THURSDAY, MAY 24	2,164	" " WEEK BEFORE	15,540
FRIDAY, MAY 25	2,093		
SATURDAY, MAY 26	2,412	TOTAL FOR TWO WEEKS	30,485

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, ss:—I, R. Cohen, proprietor, and I, Frank Leaden, steward of the Vienna Bakery, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. Attest: R. COHEN, Prop'r. (SEAL) F. LEADEN, Steward. (SEAL)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of May, 1888. R. H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.

Give us a call and see that things are as we represent.

my16-1m R. COHEN, Proprietor.

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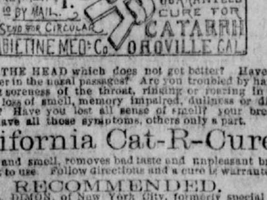
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HAVE YOU A COLD IN THE HEAD which does not get better? Have you an excessive secretion of mucus matter in the nasal passages? Are you troubled by hawking, spitting, weak and inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, ringing or roaring in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness or dizziness of the head, dryness or heat of the nose? Have you lost all sense of smell? your breath foul? If so, you have the Catarrh. Some have all those symptoms, others only a part.

California Cat-R-Cure

Restores the sense of taste and smell, removes bad taste and unpleasant breath, resulting from catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Follow directions and a cure is warranted by all druggists.

RECOMMENDED.

CAPTAIN CHARLES L. DIMON, of New York City, formerly special agent of the Phœnix and Home Insurance Company at San Francisco, Cal., says: "I had been troubled with Chronic Catarrh for twenty years. A friend in Woodland, Cal., recommended your California CAT-R-CURE. I procured a jar, having but little faith in its curative properties; but I must say, after using three jars, I am cured of that disgusting disease. Inclosed find $5, for which send me California CAT-R-CURE for some friends, who are sufferers."

For Sale by C. H. Hance, 77 and 79 N. Spring Street, Hellman, Haas & Co. Wholesale Agents, Los Angeles, Cal.

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CANNOT BE TOO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, AS IT IS TRULY A MARVEL OF THE AGE, and no household should be without it. It prevents as well as cures SKIN DISEASES, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL and all KIDNEY DISEASES, AFFECTED LIVER, HEADACHE, NAUSEA, BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY, FEVERS and AGUE, SLEEPLESSNESS, LASSITUDE, FOUL BREATH, and every disease brought on or aggravated by a disordered stomach. It is a specific against Contagion, and an efficacious remedy for sudden and severe COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, the PILES, JAUNDICE, etc.

... Healthy and Delightful ... There never was a medicine for the Nursery equal to it, being composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. It is a triumph in its mildness, harmless, yet efficacious. Invaluable in the family, on the road, at sea, in the mine, ... everywhere.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

AMUSEMENTS IN THE FUTURE.

Dockstader's Minstrels at Turnverein Hall—"A Dark Secret" at the Pavilion.

Tellula Evans has left the Carleton Opera Company for a summer rest.

They continue to say that Joseph Jefferson will play two new pieces "next season."

So Sadie Martinot is going to star under Mike Leavitt's management. Well, what next?

Artistically speaking, the Italian opera season which commenced May 19th at the Covent Garden Theater, London, has not been the success expected.

Miss Florence Ashbrook is back again in New York. Her powerful acting and handsome stage appearance were among the chief features of the late tour of "*The Stranglers of Paris.*"

Laura Moore, late with the National Opera Company, has been engaged for a term of years by Col. McCaull, appearing with the latter's company early in August for the first time.

Col. Mapleson, the operatic manager, has passed the bankruptcy examination in London. It is said that his creditors are now withdrawing their claims and organizing a testimonial in his favor.

Miss Carrie Perkins will be "The Merry Mountain Maid" in Mr. Dixey's *Adonis* Company next season. She proposes to remain in New York during the summer taking music lessons from George Sweet.

During the performance of Aug. Daly's Company at the Gaiety Theater, London, May 12th, a scare was caused by the sudden extinction of the electric lights. Ada Rehan reassured the audience and averted a panic, and the play proceeded.

Adrian Dozier, the son of the St. Louis cracker millionaire, who has been ranching in the West, has arrived in Philadelphia, and announces his intention of abjuring society and entering the theatrical profession next season as an advance agent.

Two dramatizations of *She* were recently done in London for copyright purposes. That done at the Haymarket Theater is the work of Edward Rose, and the one at the Novelty Theater is by William Sidney and Clo. Graves. The latter has been purchased by Sophie Eyre.

A neat little salary of $150 per week takes Miss Loie Fuller to St. Louis this week to sing in the grand *Pinafore* revival there. Miss Vanderbilt, one of the pretty principals of the *Pearl of Pekin*, also goes with her to join the same company.

Harold Kyrle Bellew, in New York, May 16th, secured a divorce from Eugenie Marie Seraphie La Grand, to whom he was married in 1873. They lived together only a few months. Mlle. Le Grand starred in this country half a dozen years ago.

Mr. A. M. Palmer hopes to be able to give Mr. Lester Wallack a check for $20,000 for the performance at the Metropolitan Opera House in his honor. The total receipts were over $22,000. Henry E. Abbey's benefit amounted to $36,000, George Holland's to $23,000, and John Brougham's to $18,000.

Effie J. Canning, the authoress of "Rock a Bye, Baby," and other popular songs, is writing the musical score of a new operetta, the libretto of which will be furnished by some well known librettist. The lady is negotiating with a Boston manager for an early production of the work, which will be given as soon as a satisfactory text has been secured.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Abbey and Marcus R. Mayer arrived in Rio de Janeiro May 14, when Mr. Abbey assumed the active management of the Patti tour for a brief season. He will remain in South America until May 30, when the management will be placed under Mr. Mayer's direction, and Mr. Abbey and his wife will sail for Paris, where they expect to arrive about June 20.

Miss Margaret Mather seems to be making a mess of it. She is under contract to J. M. Hill till 1893. Yet that little matter does not seem to have deterred her from making a new contract for the same time with Gilmore & Tompkins. The courts will be called in to decide who has the honor of directing Miss Mather's forthcoming tours. If so, the public will in all likelihood have some interesting reading matter.

Mr. Alexander Hermann, magician, prestidigitateur and monarch of all appertaining to the hidden and mysterious, is assuredly this week making himself a much-talked-about gentleman. "Hermann's exposé of spiritualism" is all you hear on every side, and he will have a jammed house at the Academy of Music, New York, on Sunday night. The entertainment is to be given for the New York Press Club Building Fund, and the performance in itself will be a novelty to this city's blasé theatre-goers.

Madame Modjeska and her husband, Count Bozenta, arrived in this valley from New York on Monday and proceeded at once to her beautiful place on Pleasants' ranch, in the Santiago Canyon, where she has a beautiful new house and where she will spend a long vacation. Her palatial residence will be known as "El Fugio," or "The Refuge." The great actress is profoundly endeared to that romantic spot of Southern California, and it is said that she will spend her annual vacation there hereafter at the close of her theatrical season each year.—[Anaheim New Era.

A Noble Rogue, Steele Mackaye's new play, will be produced at Hamlin's Grand Theater, Chicago, June 10th, with a special company, now being engaged. H. C. Miner will go on to Chicago this week to superintend the preparation of scenery and wardrobe, and give his personal attention to the production. Mr. McKaye has been engaged on a *A Noble Rogue* ever since the Buffalo production of *Paul Kauvar*, and has just completed what he thinks will be one of the strongest plays he has ever constructed. The drama is laid in Chicago, and the plot is said to be a dramatic novelty.

Another evidence of the popularity of printing new music as a feature in daily journalism was evinced on Thursday, May 10th, by the publication in the Evening *World* of M. H. Rosenfeld's song, "Kutchy, Kutchy, Coo!" a composition written originally for a soubrette and transferred to that newspaper. The music was reproduced from the original plate by the electro process, and presented a clean and admirable appearance, typographically. The Boston *Globe* also reprinted the composition on the following Sunday, issuing a large number of copies in excess of its regular edition.

Broadway is being rapidly given up to alleged soubrettes with bleached hair, and to the noble army of light comedians and male chorus singers of comic opera. Since the 1st of May the number of small retail houses between Twenty-third street and Thirty-third street has increased 50 per cent. The larger business houses and the firms that cater to the swell mob are rapidly moving over to Fifth avenue. Society is going into the side streets branching east of Fifth avenue, and within five years it is predicted that that thoroughfare will replace the Broadway of to-day, while Broadway will be relegated to the retail houses of Sixth avenue. New York [illegible]

would seem the entire populace is patronizing it, judging from the immense attendance. But, as the attractions offered are good and the admission fee is so small, this is not surprising. The programme on the stage and the features in the museum are all attractive and infinitely amusing to the visitor. There is an exhibition of mechanical shadowgraphs in the museum (at night) which is alone worth the admission, to say nothing of the midget, Little Dot; Coko, the Arctic survivor, and several other features in the museum; and on the stage there is a varied performance of good quality and exceedingly entertaining. For a pleasant hour's amusement the Museum is well worth a visit.

"A Dark Secret."

All day to-day and to-morrow a force of carpenters will be kept busy building heavy supports beneath the Pavilion stage, and to-morrow its surface, to the extent of 3,000 cubic feet, will be flooded with 20,000 gallons of water, which will be utilized to properly represent the River Thames in the great production of "*A Dark Secret.*" Two views of the river are shown; one at Henley during the famous annual regatta, and one at the old church near Henley. During the former scene the river presents a most animated appearance, its surface being dotted with pleasure boats, racing shells, water fowl, etc., while here and there darting about, may be seen the graceful outlines of a genuine steam yacht. The finish of the single scull championship race for the "Diamond Sculls" makes a most realistic finale to this act. The action of the play requires in the old church scene the attempted murder by drowning of a woman, who is cast bodily into the stream, and is finally rescued from a watery grave by the hero, who dives into the water from the bow of a boat and saves her. The scenery is entirely new and elaborate. The company is the same as that which presented the play during its late successful run at the California Theatre in San Francisco. It is headed by that brilliant artist, Mr. Lewis Morrison, and includes Misses Annie Mayor, Rosabel Morrison and Florence Roberts, Messrs Arthur Branscombe, Albert Hosmer, James E. Fox, Robert C. Vernon and Scott Cooper. This production is the most pretentious of any yet attempted in Los Angeles, and will doubtless be received with the same favor here as in New York and San Francisco. The management are compelled to slightly advance the prices, which will be 75 cents for the first floor, 50 cents for the balcony and 25 cents for the gallery.

Dockstader's Minstrels.

This famous company will favor the citizens of this city with a brief visit, beginning Monday evening, playing the balance of the week and matinee on Saturday. The company is a New York fixture, owning its own theatre, and while on the summer vacation has concluded to visit the Pacific coast. It comes from New York, and has played en route to California at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Salt Lake. The company embraces some of the best artists in the minstrel profession, headed by Lew Dockstader, W. P. Sweatman, Billy Rice, Barry Maxwell, A. C. Moreland, W. S. Mullaly, James Blamphin and thirty others. One of the features of Dockstader's Minstrels is that they do not make a street parade. The New York *Herald* speaks thus of Dockstader's:

At the little bandbox of a theatre which now bears his name, Mr. Lew Dockstader gave his first "at home" of the season last night.

The house was crowded, and the minstrels of refinement, black silk stockings and white vests, had a hearty welcome when they appeared in the opening session of the *Knickerbocker Club*, and an uproarious one in various specialty and variety acts and humorous sketches.

The entertainment is by far the best that has been furnished by the minstrel manager and his company and the two hours and a half which were devoted to it were passed rapidly and pleasantly by the audience. Over the opening session Mr. A. C. Moreland presided with his usual diginity, reinforced by calves of wonderful symmetry, Mr. Dockstader was at one end and Mr. Rice at the other. Mr. Dockstader caused much amusement when he, instead of saying that he kissed a girl, stated that he "General Shermanized her." In the laughter the General, who was in a box a few feet from the manager, heartily joined. There were excellent solos by Messrs. A. J. Jose, H. W. Frillman and W. H. Rieger. The topical songs of Messrs. Dockstader and Rice, "I Doubt if it ever Occurs," and "The Romance of Love," were good and appreciated. In the amusing skit *The Pneumatic Railway*, for which excellent scenery was provided, the two end men were very funny. After Mr. James Blamphin had been loudly and deservedly applauded for his harp solos, Messrs. Perry and Magrew made the house laugh until its sides ached in their act called *Manhattan Club Athletics*. Mr. Perry is about six feet four and is very thin, and Mr. Magrew about two-thirds his height. Their sparring match almost brought tears of laughter, so exquisitly comical was it. Mr. Dockstader then secured applause for a song called "Tootsie Wootsie." The afterpiece then followed entitled *Zum Wagoner, or Opera Craze*. The ballet was a corker.

The Los Angeles Elks.

Next Sunday there will be organized in this city a lodge of the Elks, which is one of the most thriving and beneficial organizations in this country. Almost every prominent actor and theatrical manager in the United States is an Elk. There are only two lodges on this coast, and both are in San Francisco. John Perry, who was a prominent member of the Denver Lodge of Elks, has been interesting himself in the formation of a lodge in this city with marked success, and almost fifty charter members have already been obtained, with the prospect that fully one hundred will join before the week is out. The following gentlemen have already signed the roll: Evan E. Evans, Gus Loveland, Cal. Wray, Ed Perry, John Perry, Charles Shad, Tony Kraker, Ed Foye, F. P. Clemence, James Meredith, W. O. Bellair, Charles Burr, W. O. Mohler, N. J. Nolan, James Kennedy, Fred Hewitt, Frank Conant, H. Conlan, James Wallace, D. E. Las Casas, George Roberts, George W. French, Cosuelo, J. S. Keefer, D. J. Tobin, McLain, Lehman, William Conant, Frank Hilliard, Charles Wells, John Caley, H. J. Burns, Bernard Patterson, Bernard C. Denman, Irvin T. Bush, Jules F. Roth, H. C. Wyatt, Theo Summerland, E. L. Seeweke, D. A. Moriarity, Charles P. Kearney, A. C. Roques, George B. Barher, A. C. Clarke.

Sacred Concert.

The famous Hutchinson family will give a free sacred concert in the First Baptist church this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in which the marvelous little musical prodigies, Jack and Richie Hutchinson, will participate. Lovers of good music will be glad to avail themselves of hearing these renowned singers.

THE CRITIC.

His Mission and How He Fulfills It—Some Famous Critics.

The art of criticism should be born in man: it cannot be acquired. Nevertheless, some men who are totally incapable of expressing an unbiased opinion have successfully posed as reputable critics. The temptations of the average critic are many; his powers of resisting the aforesaid temptations are weak; therefore, in [illegible]

and honorably the merits and demerits of any performance; operatic, dramatic, musical, arenic or otherwise, that may take place within the moral jurisdiction of the journal he represents. He is practically a "free lance," and while his writings echo but one man's opinion it is supposed to be endorsed by his paper and to be the sentiments of his readers. Still, I have seen performances applauded and enjoyed by an audience who go to their homes thoroughly delighted, and I have seen that same performance "slated" by some vain, bilious critic whose palm has not been greased, or who has been refused the courtesy of two complimentary tickets, after having already received a dozen or more. Men of this stamp are critics only in name. Their reports are not infrequently pompous and high-flown, with a tendency to impress the readers with their great importance, and are often misspelled and ungrammatical. I have seen some of this ilk attempt to pick flaws in Patti's voice, or in Booth's or Salvini's acting. Still such things are tolerated by an uncomplaining public.

The requisites of a critic should be a liberal education, a fluent pen, a knowledge of his subject, a thoroughly unquestionable honesty, and a familiarity with journalism. Many men possess a portion of these, but few can claim them all. There is too much of a tendency to vent petty personal spite, or to laud to the skies some girl whose only merit is her beauty. Criticisms, to be fair and just, must be so to the people, who vest the right of their public voice in the critic. Every vocalist is not a Jenny Lind, every actor not a Garrick, nor every play a *Hamlet*, therefore the critic should be guided by the claims that are put forth. A good motto for the critic is: "Comparisons are odious," and he should studiously refrain from making them, or he will often find that he has made himself ridiculous in the eyes of any intelligent person. A man who has written a play or a book which has failed, or has adopted any professional calling and has not succeeded, is totally unfit for a critic's work. His mind is soured and he vents his disappointment on every unfortunate that crosses his path. Sometimes, however, the critic's errors are due to his superiors, who restrict him, or to the policy of his paper; for there are plenty of journals whose local columns are wholly subservient to the advertising department. The more money you spend the better your criticism. That is thrift, but it is not honor. By all means, preserve the purity of the press and do not indulge in a system of petty blackmail.

But it must not be supposed that there are not plenty of able, honorable critics, and many will leave behind them records and writings that will prove invaluable to the next professional generation. Henry Labouchere, of the London *Truth*, is a most brilliant critic. George Perry, of the Boston *Herald*, Nym Crinkle, (A. C. Wheeler) of the New York *World*, Joe Howard, of the New York *Times*, Willie Winter, of the New York *Tribune*, are men who have been widely quoted and whose opinions are studiously sought after. Some of our other able American critics, are Elwyn A. Barron, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, Colonel Nat Burbank, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, Montgomery Phister of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, George Goodale of the Detroit *Free Press*, John J. Jennings late of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, but now on the New York *World*, John McConnell of the Chicago *Times*, Harrison Grey Fiske of the New York *Mirror*, and George Barnes of the San Francisco *Call*. Some of these gentlemen have earned their reputation by their ability, but nearly all of them have made honesty and fair dealing their basis, and this is the only true foundation for reliable criticism. The man who lets his insatiate vanity or malicious spite control his pen, will assuredly sink into obscurity.

Women have sometimes made criticism a field of labor, and several have made enviable reputations with their pens, among whom may be mentioned the "Giddy Gusher" of the New York papers, "Betsy B.," of the San Francisco *Argonaut*. The critic of the Kansas City *Journal* is a Mrs. Reese. Taken as a whole, the critics are a jolly good crowd, and if those who have allowed themselves to be swayed by unworthy passions would but correct their errors, it would be one more stride at advancement, and one more step toward the purity of the press. I sincerely trust that this millenium is close at hand.

E. J. A.

VISITING TEACHERS.

A Proposition to Show Them the Country.

The teachers of this city are making preparations for the reception of visiting teachers on their way to the meeting of the National Teachers' Association of San Francisco this summer. A committee consisting of the following teachers has been appointed to receive visiting teachers during the week prior to the meeting of the association and the week after it closes: Miss Helen Wooster, Chairman; Mrs. Chapman, Miss Bengough, Mrs. Bradfield, Mrs. A. S. Averill, Miss Packard, Mrs. DuBois, Mrs. Forick, Mrs. E. A. Hanchette, Miss Ross, Miss Roberts, Mr. Eden, Dr. Plummer, Mr. Burnette, Mr. Sallee, Miss Weinshank, Mr. Bettinger, Miss Pelley, Mr. Pond, Miss Dunham, Miss Knapp, Miss Snyder, Miss Osumar, Mr. Sawson, Miss Stollenberg, Miss Stewart, Miss Harron, Miss Harvy and Miss Baxter.

This Reception Committee will meet at the State Normal School, where it will welcome all visiting teachers and make their stay here as pleasant as possible. It has been suggested that Los Angeles treat the visiting teachers as well as some of the smaller cities at the North, which intend to take them on free excursions to various parts of the country. Stockton, Sacramento and other cities are preparing free excursions, and it is thought that Los Angeles should do as well. A great many of the expected visitors to the meeting of the Association have decided to pass through Southern California of which they have heard so much, and it is urged that there is no better way of advertising this part of the State than by taking those who instruct "the young idea" to points where they may see for themselves the beauties nature has showered upon Southern California. In other cities the City Councils have appropriated funds for this purpose, and the Boards of Trade have pushed the matter ahead, and it has been suggested that the Los Angeles Board of Trade and City Council do as well for the teachers as their kindred organizations at the north.

Hit by the Cars.

John Norton, while under the influence of liquor, was struck from behind by a train of empty cars on Alameda street, near First street, yesterday afternoon. He was standing near the track talking to a man, who also was under the influence of liquor, and, not noticing the moving cars, was struck and sent half a dozen feet down the road. He was picked up senseless and taken to the police station, where he shortly afterwards recovered.

New Suit.

Mrs. C. O. Van Slyck, by her attorneys, has commenced suit against John Wilde, John Brossart, F. N. Meyers, J. F. Sartori, G. W. Perkins and Wm. Phippin, to compel them to convey to her by previous engagement a certain parcel of land in the Lemar's addition to the town of Alosta, and demands judgment in the sum of $500 damages for withholding same and cost of suit.

A Small Maid.

[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recommendations to be Acted Upon To-Morrow.

The Board of Public Works met in regular session yesterday morning in the committee room of the City Hall. The following recommendations were made:

Recommended that the petition of G. F. Mohn, asking the Board to reconsider the matter of putting in a storm water drain on the corner of Fifth and Spring streets and to have the Street Railway Company compelled to put its curve on same corner further away from the sidewalk, be referred to the City Surveyor with instructions to see that the curve spoken of is put in as provided by the ordinance governing such matters.

Recommended that the petition of the Los Angeles Cable Railway Company asking that the City Surveyor be instructed to furnish its engineer with a certified copy of the established grade of Kuhrts street from Gates street to the Kuhrts-street bridge, and the official bench marks aligning said street, be referred back with the statement that the engineer can find the official grades on file at the City Surveyor's office.

The Board asked further time on the petition of Frank Sabichi and others, protesting against the granting of any further extension of time for the maintaining of the switch or side tracks now on San Pedro street.

On the petition of R. Cahill and other property holders on Upper Main and Kuhrts streets, protesting against the granting of further time to the Los Angeles Cable Railway Company to put its line on said streets in operation and asking that the franchise for the same be declared forfeited, recommended that the petition be received and filed as action has already been taken granting the company until June 15th to put their line in operation.

The Board asked that further time on the petition of E. A. Fruess, postmaster, asking to be allowed to erect certain painted hardwood or iron posts where it may deemed necessary for the purpose of placing the United States mail boxes thereon, in order that the Department may own the posts and so prevent the use of the posts by persons for advertising purposes as at present.

Recommended that the petition of W. A. H. Connor, asking to have the Board complete the contract for the grading of Beaudry street between Fifth and Sixth streets or declare the same forfeited, be referred to the City Attorney for his opinion.

Recommended that the petition of C. A. Forrester and others, asking to have Seventh street widened five feet on either side of the street be granted, providing that the property owners can make satisfactory arrangements with the contractor.

Recommended that the petition of A. B. Whitney and others asking for a change of grade along the line of Griffin avenue in the Foot Hill tract and for an appropriation sufficient to cover the extra expense of the change, be denied as the city has no right to spend money for such a purpose.

Recommended that the petition of R. T. Royal, asking to have the grading of Manhattan avenue completed as soon as possible, be received and filed, as the work is now being pushed.

Recommended that the petition of John W. Ellis and others to have the grade of Patton street, between Temple and Court Streets, established, be referred to the City Surveyor to establish grade and make profile.

The Board asks further time on the petition of R. A. Ling, for a franchise for a street railway on Los Angeles, Aliso, Anderson and Macy streets to Mission Road, to the County Hospital and thence across the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railway Company to the western side of the East Los Angeles Park.

Recommended that the petition of W. Cameron to have the grading of Beaudry street completed be referred to the City Attorney, as the matter is now in his hands.

Recommended that the petition of H. L. Jordan and others to be allowed to widen Seventh street, between Union avenue and Pearl street, be granted, provided the street is made of a uniform width and satisfactory arrangements can be made between the property owners and the contractor.

Recommended that the petition of D. F. Donegan and others to have the grade established on Bunker Hill avenue, between Montreal and Pearl streets, be granted and the City Surveyor instructed to establish grade and make profile.

Recommended that the petition of the Cahuenga Valley Railroad Company, asking to have the City Surveyor instructed to give it a new location for its tracks on Temple street, be denied, as it is understood the city has no power in the matter.

The Board asks further time on the petition of C. M. Wells for a double-track cable railroad from First to Sand street, Sand to Montreal street, Montreal to Bellevue avenue, to Beaudry avenue.

A number of streets which have been recently graded were then accepted on presentation of the usual certificates from the City Surveyor, and the Board then adjourned.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Appointment of Sub-Committees—Other Business.

The Democratic County Committee met yesterday morning at the rooms of the Iroquois Club, No. 17 North Main street; forty-eight members of the Committee answered roll-call, Mr. Eugene Germain in the Chair, and Charles P. Kearney as Secretary. The Chairman then announced the names of the committees as follows:

Executive Committee—D. J. Tobin, H. T. D. Wilson, T. F. Flynn, R. A. Ling, W. H. Roper, R. Bilderrain, Thos. McCaffrey, A. Osthoff, John P. Moran, J. J. Mellus, John R. Mathews, Henry S. Baer, J. Downey Harvey, Dr. J. Kurtz, A. Lindenfeldt, P. Ballade.

Finance Committee—Thos. McCaffrey, Dr. J. Kurtz and C. L. Northcrafts.

Literary Committee—Wm. Crawford, John C. Morgan, Dr. J. H. Bryant and D. M. Adams.

Printing Committee—C. Jacoby, S. Prager and Dr. J. H. Crawford.

Registration Committee—Wm. Crawford, J. Davidson, D. J. Tobin, Dr. J. H. Crawford, A. Lindenfeldt, S. Praeger, A. F. Mackey, J. J. Mellus, W. R. Lewis and J. H. Bryant.

Moved and seconded that a registrar be appointed in each precinct in both city and county.

Mr. Bayard T. Smith requested the appointment of George Hermann as registrar in Pasadena. Granted.

Mr. A. M. Bragg, of Compton, named A. P. Bentley for Compton.

Mr. M. G. Settle was appointed for Norwalk.

Mr. Bragg, of Compton, moved that the chairman of the committee be empowered to appoint committeemen for each of the precincts now unrepresented on the committee.

Mr. Jacoby reported to the committee that the County Clerk would keep his office open until 9 P. M. during the month to enable laboring men to register.

Thomas McCaffrey moved the appointment of a committee of three to secure permanent quarters for the County Committee during the campaign. Carried.

The Chair appointed Dr. Curtz, Thos. McCaffrey and John P. Moran as a committee on hiring the hall.

Moved and carried that the County Committee meet on Wednesday of each week at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Finance Committee was asked to report at the next meeting how much money was now in the hands of the treasurer.

D[illegible] unanimously elected [illegible]

meeting to ratify the nominations of the National Convention.

Each member of the committee paid an assessment of $5 for contingent expenses.

Mr. D. M. Adams was then elected treasurer of the County Committee.

Mr. Bayard T. Smith introduced the following:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic Central Committee of Los Angeles county, Cal., do unanimously indorse and desire the nomination of Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, as Vice-President of the United States, and instruct our chairman to telegraph this resolution to our representative at St. Louis, the Hon. Stephen M. White.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

Was thereupon sent:

Los Angeles, June 2, 1888.

Hon. Stephen M. White, Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Resolved: That it is the wish of the Los Angeles Central Committee that Allan G. Thurman of Ohio receive the nomination for Vice-President, and request your assistance in furtherance of such nomination.

EUGENE GERMAIN, Chairman.
CHAS. P. KEARNEY, Secretary.

The resolution was adopted by a standing vote.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to confer with the Superior Court Judges to the end that evening sessions of the court be held on a certain evening of the week, so that those wishing to be naturalized can do so without leaving their work during the day.

The appointments of the chairman were ratified by the committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet next Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

The Executive Committee of the County Committee will meet daily at 1 P. M.

THE WATERS CASE.

Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution.

The case of Bridget Waters, charged with the murder of her husband, is on trial before Judge Williams in Department No. 1 of the Superior Court. The morning hours were taken up yesterday by the examination of the physicians who attended Patrick Waters after he had been shot, and who testified as to the course the three bullets had taken after entering his body.

Harry Norton, a waiter who was a witness of the shooting, stated that between 7 and 8 o'clock, on the evening of May 1st, he was standing in front of Robinson's restaurant on San Fernando street when he heard some loud talking, and upon looking around, saw Mrs. Walters standing on the south side of the walk and ordering deceased (who stood directly opposite) to go on. At the same time she started west, calling for an officer. Deceased then started in an opposite direction toward East Los Angeles.

The woman then turned and started toward deceased walking past the witness, at the same time calling for an officer. She then pulled a pistol from her pocket, and walking up behind Waters fired a shot at him. She afterwards fired four more shots. I then went into the restaurant and told the girls to keep quiet—that some one was getting shot. I went into the restaurant after the first shot was fired. I heard the other shots. I then went out and saw deceased lying upon the ground. The woman was standing over him. A policeman had hold of her and was trying to take the revolver from her. When she first shot at deceased I was about five feet away.

Officers H. W. Marden, the officer who first appeared upon the scene of the killing, was the next witness called and testified: On the evening of May 1st, about 8 o'clock, I was going up San Fernando street, when my attention was attracted to hearing a pistol shot. There was a pause, then two more shots followed in rapid succession. I then saw a man fall on the sidewalk and saw the defendant standing on the opposite side of the walk with a revolver in her hand. She fired another shot at the man lying on the walk. I then went around the body of the man and caught her by the hand and took the revolver away from the woman. I arrested the woman and a man named Lee, and some others got a hack and placed the man inside and took him away. The defendant said she would go with me, but requested permission to go into the house and change her clothes. I consented. I took the weapon and put it in my pocket and took it to the station, along with the prisoner.

Several other witnesses were examined during the afternoon, but no new facts were developed. The case was continued at half past four o'clock until to-morrow morning.

CLOSING EXERCISES

Of the Chaffey College of Agriculture.

The closing exercises of the Chaffey College of Agriculture, branch of the University of Southern California, will commence to-day, and the programmes for the various days are as follows:

To-day, 7:45 P. M. at M. E. Church—Organ voluntary, Prof. Piutti; hymn, "Softly Now the Light of Day," Gottschalk, college students; prayer; vocal solo, "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod, Mrs. C. P. Lyndall; Scripture reading; hymn, "Abide With Me," (music composed for the occasion) Miss Adella Combs, college students; sermon, Rev. D. H. Gillan; vocal solo, air from the "Messiah, Handel, Miss Lula Applegate; prayer, Coronation and Benediction.

Monday, 9:30 A. M.—Chapel exercises, Rev. A. Inwood; address, "Industrial Education," Mr. W. T. Leeke. 11 A. M.—Annual meeting of College Regents.

Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.—Chapel exercises, Rev. W. H. Wolcott; address, "Freedom in Bonds," Rev. D. V. Bowen; entrance examinations.

Wednesday, 9:30 A. M.—Chapel exercises, Rev. C. D. Merrill; address, "Moral Questions in Politics," Mr. J. E. Noyes; entrance examinations. 8 P. M.—Hesperian Society, public exercises at College Chapel: Piano solo, "Bagatelle," (Ph. Scharwenka), Miss Gertrude Spring; declamation, "How He Saved St. Michael's," Water Rose; essay, "Vacation," Miss Tucker; piano solo, "Vielliebchen," two numbers, (H. Kaun), Miss Gertrude Barrett; recitation, "The Cloud," (Shelly), Miss Grace Morgan; debate, "Resolved, That the Drama has been and is a Benefit to Mankind," affirmative, Mr. O. T. Payne, Mr. S. Holmes; negative, Miss Helen Dyar, Miss Adella Combs; piano solo, "Minuet," (Mozart), Miss Grace Morgan; "The Hesper," Miss Payne; vocal duett, "Wanderer's Evening Song," (A. Rubinstein), Miss Lula Applegate and Mrs. Herbert Oakley.

Thursday, 2:30 P. M., at College Chapel—Piano solo, "Berceuse" (E. Greig), by Miss Adella Combs; Salutatory, Miss Daisy Leach; "Chaucer," a critical essay, Miss Abbie Wilmot; vocal solo, "Who is Sylvia?" (F. Schubert), by Miss Helen Dyar; "Le Grillon," recitation in French, Miss Jennie Drew; "The Evolution of the Steam Engine," Maurice Alexander; piano solo, "Chanson Trisoli" (P. Tschackovsky), by Miss Myrtle Wyeth; "Erlkönig," translation in verse, Miss Helen Dyar; recitation in German, Chas. C. Buffington; "Art in Furniture," Miss Jennie Aldrich; vocal solos, "O, Thank Me Not" (R. Franz), "Florian's Song" (B. Gordan), by Miss Lula Applegate.

8 P. M.—Concert at College Chapel. Piano solo, Barcarolle, (Xaver Scharwenka), Miss Barbie Bradford; piano solo, Impromptu in a flat major, (Franz Shubert), Miss Adella Combs; vocal solo, Heavenward, (Berthould Tours), Miss Jennie Aldrich; piano solo, Fantasia in D minor, (Mozart), Miss Anna Brown; piano solo, [illegible]

the Lark," Miss Helen Dyar; piano duet, Valses Op. 39, 8 Nos. Selected, (Johannes Brahms), Miss Lizzie Thayer and Professor Piutti; vocal solo, "Lullaby," (Arthur Sullivan), Mrs. C. F. Lyndall; vocal solo, (*a*.) "Lullaby," (Johannes Brahms), vocal solo, (*b*.) "The Trysting Well," (Berthould Tours), Miss Lula Applegate.

THE COURTS.

Department No. 1—Williams, J.

People vs. Ramon Chavez—Defendant not being present in person or by trial, undertaking of bond forfeited and bench warrant issued.

People vs. Ah Faun—Same order as above.

People vs. Ah Tong—Same order as above.

People vs. Joseph Burns—Duly arraigned; Tuesday to plead.

People vs. Mary White—Arraignment of defendant continued until June 5th, at 10 A. M.

People vs. John Burke, L. B. Thompson and Hugh Hill—Duly arraigned; Tuesday to plead.

People vs. Yokosi Shositi—Same as above.

People vs. Leonard Sears—Cause set for trial June 9th.

People vs. Trinidad Estreda—Papers from Justice Court filed, and, on motion of District Attorney, cause dismissed.

People vs. Bridget Waters—On trial; continued till Monday.

Department No. 2—Gardiner, J.

Mabel E. Aull vs. J. E. Aull & Co.—Judgment for defendant.

Estate of Woolf—Letters of administration granted, with bonds in $1,800.

Estate of Wm. Frazier—Settlement of account approved.

Pedgrift et al. vs. Encope—Motion to amend summons granted.

Estate of Wm. D. Madigan—Petition for letters of administration; hearing set for June 9th.

People vs. Espinosa—Statement on appeal; set for June 12th.

People vs. Leonard—Same.

Department No. 3—Gardiner, J.

Ordered that all motions and arguments on demurrers, etc., lay over until Monday at 10 A. M.

Term trial jurors in attendance excused until June 5th, at 9 A. M.

Department No. 4—Hutton, J.

Taylor vs. Arnaz, et al.—Ten days further time granted E. Arnaz to answer.

Brandt vs. Clark—Cause passed for session.

Louis J. Michard, a native of Switzerland, was admitted to citizenship.

Township Court—Taney J.

People vs. Ah Ark, et al., (six Chinamen), gaming—Cause set for trial June 22d; bail, $50 each, deposited.

People vs. O. Young—Assault with deadly weapon with intention to kill; dismissed.

Higgins vs. Zaltie—Transferred to Judge Austin's court.

People vs. L. Robinson—Continued until June 4th at 3 P. M.

People vs. John Abbott—Disturbing the peace; pleads not guilty; set for trial June 22d.

Beecher vs. Taylor—Set for June 16th.

Leal vs. Arkill—Continued.

People vs. F. Valiant—Set for trial June 19th; defendant released on his own recognizance.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING

An Inebriated Companion of Thirty-Seven Dollars.

Robert Derner was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Dillener for robbery. Derner met an acquaintance from Monrovia by the name of Thomas Ness, and both, after a social greeting, determined to have a "little time," and adjourned to a saloon where the Monrovia man became intoxicated. Derner, learning that Ness possessed considerable money, took the trouble to take his friend to bed in a lodging house, No. 29 Los Angeles street, conducted by Mrs. Dupuy. Officer Dillener noticing that Ness was spending all the money, concluded that Derner possessed evil designs and intended to rob his companion. The officer followed the two men to the lodging house and witnessed Derner undress Ness. After the former had undressed his "partner in drink" he went through his pantaloons relieving them of $37.50 in coin. As he did this the officer put in an appearance and lodged Derner in the City Jail, where he charged him with robbery. Ness was also arrested and held as a witness.

An Art Reception.

An art reception was given yesterday afternoon by Miss Edith White, at her rooms, No. 17 North Main street. The rooms were crowded between the hours of two and four o'clock with admirers of art, of whom there are many in this city. That Miss White possesses genius was evidenced in every one of her paintings which were examined with interest. Some of her portrayals of the fruits of this State were exquisite and were so true to nature that her guests could hardly believe that it was not the real fruit they were gazing at. Miss White has gained a high reputation for artistic merit and her receptions are looked forward to with pleasure.

Found Dead.

Emil Bargvall, a Swede, in the employ of S. C. Hubbell, Aliso street, was found dead yesterday morning in his lodgings in Hubbell's barn. He complained of not feeling well the night before, and was hard to get out of bed several times by a fellow-workman. The last heard of him was at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when he led the horses in the stable. At 6:30 o'clock his fellow-workman went into his room and found the Swede lying with his head upon the bed and his legs upon the floor dead. Deceased was about 27 years of age. The Coroner's Jury found that death resulted from natural causes.

An Arm Torn Off.

A horrible accident happened in East Los Angeles yesterday at the planing mills. Charles Anderson, a young man in the employ of the company, was endeavoring to fix the belting when it caught his arm and before the machinery could be stopped it had literally torn his arm off just below the elbow. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and the arteries tied up, the young man bearing the pain without flinching. He was afterward taken to his home, 341 Mozart street.

Licensed to Marry.

The following were yesterday licensed to marry: William Jajow and Dora Kovhman; Franklin F. Roach and J. Anna Gould; Fred Nessler and Dora Newton; Thomas F. Brady and Tanier E. White; J. J. Mitchell and Amanda B. Hadley; Fred B. Daubenbiss and Lilly Leaphart; Alonzo A. Houghton and Mary O'Day.

Wants to Get Out.

Antonio Alles, who is charged with having been one of those who were connected with the murder of an Indian doctor some time since, has applied to Judge Ross for a writ of habeas corpus. His examination will take place to-morrow, and the writ of habeas corpus will be heard on Saturday next.

Cathedral Music.

The music at the Cathedral this morning will be Le Jeal's Mass, "Lauda Zion," by Lamillotte, and the singers will be Mrs. Gerty Reeves, soprano, Miss O. Kane and Mrs. B. Gardner, alto; Mr. Hanrahan, tenor, and Mr. [illegible]

COLONEL VIOLET'S ADD[illegible]

Delivered at Norwalk on M[illegible] Day.

Colonel O. H. Violet on Memorial Day delivered the following address at Norwalk, Los Angeles county. It [illegible] put a plea for a re-united [illegible] although late in the day it seems worthy of being given to the readers of the HERALD for Sunday reading. [illegible] space prevented giving it more [illegible]tly:

Pursuant to a custom in the [illegible] tion of which there is perhaps [illegible] commends itself to the hearts, [illegible] ter part of man's nature, than [illegible] in any other one of the many [illegible] that call for a popular expression of our feelings; we have to-day assembled for the purpose of doing honor to the dead. Not alone do those whose [illegible] lie buried before us, but in common with tens of thousands of other similar assemblages scattered o er this broad land, to the great army of those who have been drafted into the ranks of that great cohort beyond the tomb. Drafted, I say, because few indeed are the [illegible] that have enrolled themselves [illegible] the banner of its commander.

To-day, from the rugged [illegible] bound shores of the restless Atlantic to the more calm and peaceful [illegible] the placid Pacific; from the [illegible] most portions of the northern [illegible] to the limpid waters that lave the [illegible] the shores of the Gulf of Mexico are found, like our own, groups of [illegible] of that vast and silent army, [illegible] to do honor to its memory. [illegible] chanted in their praise be[illegible] shadowy palmettos of the [illegible] Florida are re-echoed back [illegible] solemn and giant forests of Oregon and Washington Territory, while the [illegible] anthems that arise from amid the pine groves of stern and rock-ribbed Maine meet with a responsive and sympathetic strain from the flowery valleys of our own beautiful and sunny Southern California. [illegible], all united and intent upon the accomplishment of a pleasant, [illegible] sad and solemn duty.

And how shall we best accomplish this? Not, I conceive, by an appeal to the bitter sectional animosities that almost rent asunder this beautiful land; not by words calculated to [illegible] souls with remembrances of [illegible] now buried in the grave of a quarter of a century.

If, unlike Antony, we are [illegible] to praise; we are, like him, here to bury Cæsar; to bury all our animosities. That our heroes were brave as [illegible] our enemies on the field of battle [illegible] to admit, and should we not [illegible] the luster of that bravery were we [illegible] the fact, or close our eyes to the [illegible] that they had foes to meet [illegible] their steel? Would it shed [illegible] luster upon their record to [illegible] if true, that they were the [illegible] cowards only?

With all nations and among [illegible] the memory of the soldier [illegible] his own life in his hands, [illegible] went forth to do battle in [illegible] for a common cause, has [illegible] in especial regard; not that I [illegible] assert that in every instance [illegible] received that just and merited [illegible] he so often richly deserved; [illegible] in our own instance, notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion to the [illegible] do we see, in a measure, the exa[illegible] the ingratitude of nations toward [illegible] servers in the hour of danger [illegible] that danger has passed from [illegible] view. This, however, must not de[illegible] on the contrary, rather stimulate [illegible] renewed efforts in perpetuating [illegible] memories of our dead comrades. [illegible] us, therefore, briefly review the [illegible] characteristic features belonging [illegible] to the living and the dead defenders of the Union, in order that we may [illegible] to them their proper status [illegible] military heroes.

The history of the world fail[illegible] us with a perfect parallel. [illegible] have fought and won and lost [illegible] battles; have maintained immense armies and maintain them still, and [illegible] lies one of the chief points of difference to which I would direct your [illegible] The rank and file of their armies have always been educated to [illegible] profession of arms, and almost, we [illegible] say, in that alone did their education [illegible] The soldier of the war of the rebellion was, with some few exceptions, an uneducated soldier. He came from [illegible] of peaceful avocations; of war [illegible] attendant hardships and horrors [illegible] was ignorant. Since its birth, and [illegible] more than three generations, with [illegible] interruptions, had the Nation [illegible] only peace, and notwithstanding [illegible] occasional rumblings in the far [illegible] political sky, the war-cloud [illegible] 1861 burst upon it with such [illegible] suddenness that only [illegible] too young to understand and [illegible] the situation, escaped that serious anxiety that for a moment [illegible] overwhelmed the elders. So [illegible] even they understand the true [illegible] that the best informed and most [illegible] among them asserted with [illegible] assurance that 75,000 men would [illegible] ninety days drive the last rebel into [illegible] of Mexico. The same error [illegible] manifested itself among our [illegible] when they so boastfully proclaimed [illegible] the valor and prowess of one So[illegible] man was more than equal to that [illegible] of their Northern brethren, [illegible] unless let alone the [illegible] anniversary of the nation's birth [illegible] witness the Confederate flag [illegible] from the dome of the Capitol at Washington. Alas! How little they [illegible] each other; or, rather, how [illegible] their past peaceful existence [illegible] of the realities and possib[illegible] war. They learned to know [illegible] better in after years.

It is not our purpose [illegible] to recount the causes [illegible] to bring about the war; [illegible] it was inevitable, and served [illegible] through which and by [illegible] some of the errors and [illegible] founders of the government [illegible] God! at what a fearful co[illegible] life! And were it not that [illegible] forget and at some time, is [illegible] inheritance of all, the cost [illegible] it even now would be ten times more appalling.

I may be permitted to re[illegible] some of the scenes and incidents [illegible] earlier history, with which [illegible] you are familiar. The country, [illegible] remembered, had but just passed one of those heated and excit[illegible] campaigns that engender[illegible] and engender still, too much of [illegible] strife and rancor. The result, as [illegible] will be, was unsatisfactory to [illegible] large proportion of its citizens. [illegible] security in which the government had so long rested had wrought a [illegible] means of defense and made [illegible] favorable occasion for attack [illegible] before the masses of the [illegible] realized their position of [illegible] in all its fearful horrors, [illegible]

I am not of those who [illegible] dential intervention the [illegible] ed man, hence I am out [illegible] track in this, if in nothing [illegible] fail to see in it the finger [illegible] ruling Providence; but, [illegible] was upon us, and man [illegible] necessary to [illegible] nation from [illegible] by a pro[illegible] forthcom[illegible] and pat[illegible] upon to[illegible] was no[illegible] ever, [illegible]

currence that sixty or ninety days at furthest would see them returned and reunited, if they escaped unscathed the shot and shell of the enemies' fire. With the later calls for troops, when the three months had extended into three long years, there came a realizing sense of what war indeed meant. Examples of its effect had reached home to many a fireside. Of the 75,000 that gone forth joyfully, as it were, many had already found nameless graves among the valleys of Virginia, while many more had returned home maimed and helpless—cripples for life. Detailed reports of war's fearful carnage had spread abroad over the land, and it required a deeper sense of the obligation of the citizen to his government to impel him to action; and while there remained all over the South many true and loyal hearts, opposed to the acts of the leaders of secession, the seed of dis-loyalty began to spring up in many places throughout the North, showing that the war at this period was not altogether the result of sectional animosities and prejudices.

Men all over the Union differ honestly in their opinions of right and wrong, and the remedy that should be applied to redress the latter. Neighbor was often arrayed against neighbor, and not infrequently members of the same family against each other, even to the extent of the taking up of arms. In a more marked degree was this the case along the borders that separated the free from the slaveholding States. It was indeed a fraternal strife, and in fraternal unity alone can the bitterness engendered thereby become buried and forgotten. Of all the ceremonies intended to commemorate the incidents of that period of our existence between 1861 and 1865, this one is best calculated to strengthen and maintain that fraternal sentiment that will render it impossible for them to again occur, forever.

Whilst strewing with beautiful perishable flowers the mounds of earth that shut out from our sight the remains of our comrades in arms, we are doubly reminded of the perishability of all forms of life and nature, and that the comparatively short duration of life, when arrayed alongside of eternity, forbids our indulgence in any sentiment other than the kindest. Again, in the presence of death, good men judge as they would be judged. They know that the greatest walk in a shadow, and that errors, faults and failures mingle with all our lives; that in the grave should be buried the prejudices born of conflict, and that charity should hold the scales in which we weigh the deeds of men born of locality and surroundings.

Here we need only to remember the deeds of kindliness so often interchanged even between enemies on the deadly field, when the bestowal of the last swallow of water from our exhausted canteen to moisten the parched lips of a wounded and dying foe, or the moment spent in arranging beneath his aching head and fast closing eyes a rude pillow of earth, stand inscribed on our tablets side by side with the acceptance from some comrade, who has received his mortal hurt, his farewell message to loved ones at home, to whose arms he would return no more, and our promise that, if more fortunate than he, we were spared to reach them, we would sacredly befriend the widow and the orphan.

Incidents of this character were often the last in life to impress themselves on the minds of the now dead, and it is but meet we say and proper that we in the presence of their ashes recall them to our own.

The glory, pomp and renown attendant upon a military career are themes belonging to the province of a recruiting officer, to be sung at the beginning of the strife. We stand at the other end.

The citizen soldier of the republic took not up arms as a means of livelihood, nor for the achievement of military glory, but only for the preservation of the Nation's existence. When that preservation was assured he laid them down and returned like Cincinnatus to his plow, only asking from the future representatives of that Nation the recognition in life due to one who had risked his own life that it might live, and in death that kindly remembrance of his virtues and forgetfulness of his faults born of a recognition of the fact that man is prone to error.

Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the familiar and beautiful language of the ritual, "The trials and duties of our soldier life are over; its memories alone remain;" and it was for the preservation and perpetuation of these memories that our order was originally instituted; let us adhere to its tenets, chief among which is the observation of Memorial Day, and continue to bestow upon the last resting place of our dead that tribute suggested by love and hallowed by a custom that will doubtless exist when there remains no longer the hand of a living comrade to bestow it.

A short time, at best, and the last soldier of the late war will have received his discharge from earthly duties and his name be inscribed upon the muster roll of the great unknown beyond, but kindred organizations, like the Sons of Veterans and the Woman's Relief Corps, will continue to observe it.

I should but half discharge the duties upon me were I to close without a word to those who to-day form that noble and patriotic band the Woman's Relief Corps.

In that hour when we went forth with the eclat of military pomp and ceremony to scenes new and changing, we were spared that sense of loneliness and desolation that fell like a pall around your life, that mantled the vacant chair with a shadow of anxiety and uncertainty compared with which even the dangers of the battlefield were light.

The anguish of her who waited at home for the footsteps of the loved ones who never returned may be imagined, but scarcely expressed. Long, dark and dreary were the nights, and fraught with anxiety the days, lest the next should bring tidings of sadness.

To many of you permission to go forth by the side of him who was leaving would have been accepted with joy and gratitude, rather than be compelled to await in suspense the casting of the dice that might forever shut out from your lives that happiness so necessary to your very existence. Truly

"It seemed as if our banner threw
Its stars for us, its stripes for you."

Your hands to-day unite with ours in bestowing the floral offerings of affection to the memory of our dead. To your hands, and to the hands of posterity, it will, in the near future, be wholly confided, when the last comrade shall have gone to answer to roll call in the realms of the great hereafter.

A single observation more and I am done. In all the thousands of assemblages of this character that to-day gather round the sacred spot where is deposited the ashes of our dead, perhaps in none other is the number so small in comparison to that of the living who surround them. In many, if not most other localities that to-day witness our mourning services, the long line of humble mounds already outnumber those who come to weep. Before all this vast congregation to-day lie only two soldiers' graves, and we offend not the occupants when we indulge the hope that many years may yet roll by ere another be outlined to keep them company. No inanimate and senseless monument marks their location. Of their lives in detail we know nothing, and therefore forbear to speak; but when we utter the simple sentence, "They were honorably discharged soldiers," we have spoken volumes.

With your tribute of affection and remembrance you have enshrined them; with your tears you have consecrated anew their memory.

With this example before us may we not with the assurance that if present with us in spirit, they approve, indorse the sentiment expressed by the immortal [illegible]

[illegible] would bestow the splendor of woe
[illegible] the children of vanity rear;
[illegible] emblem of fame shall blazon my name;
All I hope, all I ask is a tear.

THE LOST BOND.

I was articled to that eminent firm of solicitors, Messrs. Gurney & Grafton, of Lincoln's Inn Field, who, for the modest premium of 300 guineas, allowed me to sit in their office and assist them with the work, with liberty to pick up law in the best way I could. Having duly served my time and passed all my examinations, I was declared by the examiners to be a duly qualified solicitor, entitled to charge a fee of 6s 8d for my advice.

I had not a large capital when I began my legal studies, and by the time I had finished my articles it had become so much diminished that I deemed it advisable to lose no time in setting to work to earn my own living. No doubt the most prudent course for me would have been to obtain a situation with a firm of solicitors, in order to gain a little more experience, but I was young and inexperienced, and in a hurry to be my own master. I at once began to look around for a suitable locality in which to start business on my own account. This was a more difficult matter than I expected. I had no connections anywhere, and therefore had nothing either to guide or fetter me in my choice. London I left out of the question altogether, as being, in my opinion, the most difficult place for any one without influence to work up a practice in. Every place I visited seemed to be well supplied with gentlemen learned in the law, and to be in no need of further additions. However, after a good deal of inquiry and traveling about, I fixed upon the quiet little market town of Barton in which to begin operations, and having taken an office in Church street and engaged an office boy, I notified to the inhabitants that I was ready to render them any legal assistance they might require by affixing a brass plate on the door with my name and description inscribed thereon.

But the good people of Barton seemed to be either very peaceably inclined, or to be shy of strangers, for week by week and month by month went by, till six months had elapsed, and the business I had transacted had been practically nil, the little I had done not being of a very remunerative character. Meantime, the balance I had placed at the bank on settling at Barton was rapidly decreasing, the entries in my bank-book being, unfortunately, all on the wrong side. In fact, I began to think I had made a mistake in setting up for myself so soon, and that the best thing I could do would be to try and obtain a situation.

I was sitting in my office one afternoon meditating on these things. I had been trying to read "Chitty on Contracts," but I seemed unable to fix my mind on anything that day, and the book lay unheeded on the table before me. By degrees I fell into a brown study, and was getting into quite a gloomy state of mind when I was interrupted by the office boy bringing in the letters. These consisted of a few bills and circulars, a requisition from the income tax collector to fill up the amount of my income during the previous year, one or two private letters, and last, but not least, the *Law Times*. I soon disposed of the former communications, and having opened the *Journal of the Law and the Lawyers*, prepared to refresh my mind with an account of the doings of the legal world during the week. But fate seemed against me to-day, for almost the first thing that caught my eye was an article on "The Overcrowded State of the Legal Profession;" and when I had read, with a mournful kind of interest, an account of the alarming rate at which the profession had increased during the last few years, while the amount of fees, owing to the influence of recent legislation, was steadily diminishing, I quite agreed with the writer of the article that the profession was going to the dogs.

I threw my paper down in disgust and walked to the window and looked out. It was a hot, drowsy afternoon, which seemed to have imparted its influence to the inhabitants, for business appeared to be almost at a standstill, the only persons visible being a few tradesmen, standing at their doors gossiping with their neighbors, or staring lazily at the opposite side of the street. Looking beyond the church I could just catch a vision of green fields and shady trees, with here and there a glimpse of the river, shining in the sun, looking delightfully cool and fresh, and making the room in which I was standing seem close and stuffy in comparison. I had just made up my mind to leave the office for the afternoon and have a little fishing before tea, when the door opened and my office-boy entered again. "Please, sir, Mr. Thomas Jackson wishes to see you," he said.

"Mr. Thomas Jackson!" I exclaimed, in surprise. "Do you mean Mr. Jackson of Oakfields farm?"

"Yes, sir; Farmer Jackson," answered the boy.

"Oh, well, ask him in," I said unlocking my drawer and pulling out my papers and pens, which I had just put away for the day. I knew Mr. Jackson well by repute. He was a well-to-do farmer, who lived a few miles from Barton, and I was aware that he entertained a strong prejudice against lawyers, he having had a disagreeable transaction with a rather sharp firm of attorneys some years ago, and it was believed he would as soon have thought of flying as of having anything more to do with a lawyer. I therefore felt considerable curiosity as to what brought me the honor of a visit from him.

Mr. Jackson entered the room rather hesitatingly, I thought. He was a stout, tall man, of about forty years of age, with a pleasant, good-humored expression of countenance; but to-day I fancied there was rather an anxious expression on his face. After exchanging greetings, I motioned him to a chair on the opposite side of the table, and waited for him to inform me as to the nature of his business. After fumbling about in his breast-coat pocket, he drew out a narrow strip of paper and handed it to me. On examining this, I found it to be a writ issued by Mr. Sharper Flint, a money-lender at Barton, against Mr. Jackson, to recover the sum of £1,000, with interest, on a bond given by Mr. William Jackson (father of Thomas Jackson), to the said Sharper Flint for money lent by him, and was issued against Thomas Jackson, as executor of his father, who had died some two years before.

"Well, Mr. Jackson," I said, looking up, "this is rather a disagreeable document. What is the meaning of it?"

"Well, that's just what I want to know," said Mr. Jackson. "I never heard a word of any such claim before. I suppose it some dodge of that rascally Flint to try and get money out of me."

"You never heard of any such claim before," I asked, "although the writ states that the bond was given six years ago."

"Not a word, sir," answered Mr. Jackson. "I never dreamed of there being any such claim until yesterday, when the writ was served on me."

"I suppose you were acquainted with you father's affairs?" I asked.

"Yes, sir. We discussed business affairs together constantly, and it was very seldom he did anything without consulting me. Indeed, now I remember he did speak to me, some years ago, about borrowing £1000, which he wanted for a temporary purpose, from Sharper Flint; but I advised him not to do so, and had no faith in Flint, and he told me afterwards that he had decided to take my advice."

"It certainly does seem strange," I said. "I should think it very unlikely that your father would have borrowed so large a sum without letting you know, and without leaving any trace of [illegible] among his papers. I suppose yo[illegible] been through his books and pap[illegible]"

"Yes, sir; I went through [illegible] the time probate of the will was [illegible] and there is not a trace among th[illegible]

such sum having been borrowed."

Well," said I, "we're completely in dark about it at present, and I have materials to go upon in advising what rse to pursue. I think that the best g will be for me to call on Messrs. wley & Fox, Mr. Flint's solicitors, see what they have to say about the tter, and if possible get them to show the bond on which they claim."

Yes, I think that would be the best ," replied Mr. Jackson, and accordly it was arranged that I should see ssrs. Crawley & Fox the next morn, and that Mr. Jackson should call on in the afternoon, when we could ther discuss matters.

called on Messrs. Crawley & Fox the t morning as arranged, and on mening my business, was shown into the e of Mr. Crawley, the senior partner, , I was informed, had the conduct of business.

r. Crawley, a withered little gentle, with the orthodox parchmented face, was sitting at a table red with deeds, briefs, drafts and the ellaneous papers which usually ber a solicitor's table.

Good morning, Mr. Crawley," I said. ave called to see you about that matf Flint vs. Jackson."

Oh, yes," said Mr. Crawley, leaning in his chair and putting his specs onto his forehead. "You are actor defendant, aren't you?"

Yes," I said; "and we are naturally much astonished at the proceedings ch you have commenced. My client rms me that he never heard of there g such a claim until he was served the writ."

You don't say so!" exclaimed Mr. wley, opening his eyes with real or feigned astonishment. "Now, that's extraordinary."

t is extraordinary," I said; "but it ite true. Until yesterday my client ot aware of the existence of any claim. He has been through his r's books and papers, and can find ace whatever of any such sum haveen borrowed."

Dear me—dear me! that's a very exdinary circumstance, now," said Mr. ley again.

Yes," I said; "and before taking any in the matter, and either admitor rejecting the claim, my client es to make a thorough investigation e affair; and I have called to know u will let me see the bond."

Oh, certainly, certainly," said Mr. ley, "no objection whatever," and to the safe, he took the document nd handed it to me.

was a formal bond drawn up in the words, by which "the said Wil Jackson bound himself, his heirs, tors and administrators, to pay aid Sharper Flint, his executors or nistrators, on demand, the sum of 0, with interest at 5 per cent," was signed and sealed by Mr. Wil Jackson and witnessed by Mr. er, his solicitor. I examined the p and looked at the date of the mark on the paper, but could no flaw in the document at all; in it seemed to be a perfectly valid binding contract, and to leave no ole of escape.

will admit," I said, "that this ry suspicious circumstance that Flint should never have mentioned ct of his having any such bond, hould not even have applied for terest."

ell," said Mr. Crawley, "it is unate that it has been left m; but my client informs that it was only intended temporary loan, and he therefore t include it among the amounts he t on mortgage and on which inters payable regularly. In fact, it verlooked till the other day, when a thorough stocktaking."

uld not succeed in getting any r information, and therefore took ve, not altogether satisfied with lt of my interview. I did not bet Mr. Sharper Flint was the man t that he had an amount of a d pounds due to him.

Jackson called upon me, accord appointment, in the afternoon, reported to him what I had done. ust say," I said, "that, so far, I see that we have any defense to ion. The bond purports to be ed by Mr. Winter, your father's r, and on the face of it appears to erfectly genuine document."

ver mind that," said Mr. Jackson, ging his fist down on the table. "I tain that my father never had the , and I mean to fight him, and him prove his claim in court."

ll," I said, "I think it is too large ount to pay without a strict investigation, especially considering the sus cumstances of the case, and I ll be wiser to defend the action go to trial, and, in the meanust make a strict investigation the information we can."

e right, sir," said Mr. Jackd you need not be too particular he expense; I shan't mind pay money so much, if they win it fair fight."

ordingly entered an appearance to ; and, while the action was pro , I made vigorous inquiries in uarter from which I thought inon might be obtained. Mr. , the lawyer who witnessed the ad died about four years before, been sold by the exll his papers had been de , except a few which it was might be important, and which en intrusted to the keeping of a ry, a solicitor at Barton. I called atter and informed him of the ngs taken against Mr. Jackson; overhauled Mr. Winter's papers, nd nothing which threw any the matter. I also found that all Winter's clerks had left the town one, named Rogers, who filled tion of engrossing clerk, but who ed very little about the matter. inking upon the subject, he said ht he did recollect engrossing a m Farmer Jackson to Mr. Flint; had engrossed so many docu Mr. Winter's office relating to matters, that he could ember any particular doc neither did he know dress of any of the other In fact, it seemed to be im to get any information about it town; and the only course ap be to find out the address of as Mr. Winter's clerks as possible, ertain if they knew anything e matter. But we did not wish r side to get wind of what we ing, lest they should place ob n our way; and therefore the tion proceeded secretly and, as uence, slowly.

y after the action commenced I d to want a cupboard in my tered, and sent over to Mr. , the builder, asking him to send er to do the work. Accordingly, noon Mr. Jolly, a carpenter in his made his appearance with his set to work to make the neces rations. He seemed to be of a disposition, and, after making bservations about the weather ing to some of the gossip in the od, he [illegible]rked: "It's [illegible]hat [illegible]aces lawyers' [illegible]ometimes— [illegible]pose they [illegible]etimes." [illegible]aid Mr. [illegible]g a job [illegible] I found [illegible]ly place [illegible]portant [illegible]d for a [illegible] of the [illegible] Jackson [illegible]ght be [illegible]me in[illegible] upon

Farmer Jackson's bond for £1,000?"

"Why, sir, how in the world did you come to know anything about it?" asked Mr. Jolly, in surprise. "Mr. Flint told me not to mention the matter to anybody."

"Oh, I dare say," I said; "but you see we do know about it; and we have reason to believe that an attempt is being made to obtain money from Mr. Jackson by false pretenses; and, unless you tell me all you know about the matter, I shall consider you as aiding in the attempt; I must, therefore, ask you to tell me what you know about it."

"I am sure I don't want to harm Mr. Jackson in any way," said Mr. Jolly. "I thought the only reason for keeping it secret was that it was a private matter; and if it will do Mr. Jackson any good, I am willing to tell you all I know about it."

"Yes," I said, "it is most important to Mr. Jackson, and I must ask you to tell me all you know."

"Well, sir," said Mr. Jolly, "you see, Mr. Flint wanted some alterations made to a desk he had in his office, and among other things he wanted the drawers divided into different sized partitions, so as to hold papers of various sizes, and I went there one morning, before any one had come to the office, to do the work. Well, I took one of the drawers out of the desk to put the divisions in, and after I had done so, I happened to look into the compartment from which I had taken it, and there I saw a document crushed up against the back, which had evidently fallen over the end of the drawer. I pulled it out and looked over it and found it was a bond from Mr. William Jackson to Mr. Sharper Flint for £1,000. As I was examining it Mr. Flint came in, and I showed him the document and explained how I had found it. He took it from me and examined it, and said: Oh, yes; I am very glad indeed you have found it. I have missed this bond for same time, and it might have put me to serious inconvenience if I had lost it. Here is a sovereign for your trouble, and I would be glad if you would not mention the circumstance to anybody, as it is a private matter, which I should not like talked about."

So far this recital did not appear to contain anything likely to help us, but seemed rather to confirm Mr. Flint's story of his having mislaid the bond; but the next sentence of Mr. Jolly put a different complexion on the matter. "You see," he said, "I knew that desk used to belong to Mr. Winter, and when I saw his name on the bond I thought it might be one of his papers."

"What!" I said; do you mean to say that that desk formerly belonged to Mr. Winter?"

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Jolly. "He bought it at the sale of Mr. Winter's effects. I remember the desk well, as I was at the sale when he bought it."

This last information seemed, indeed, to be of a more important nature, since, if the desk formerly belonged to Mr. Winter, it was possible that the bond might have been lost while it was in his possession.

"Well," I said, "we have reason to believe that that bond does not belong to Mr. Sharper Flint at all, but that he is illegally trying to extort money from Mr. Jackson on it—in fact, he has commenced proceedings against him to enforce it. Will you be prepared at the trial to swear to all you have stated to me to-day?"

"Yes, sir; I shall be prepared to swear to every word of it."

"Then I shall depend on you," I said, "and I must ask you not to talk about the matter till after the trial."

"Right you are, sir—mum's the word," answered Mr. Jolly, and shortly afterwards, having finished his job, he took his departure.

As for me, I hurried at once to Farmer Jackson's house at Oakfields and gave him an account of what I had heard. "I tell you what my suspicion is," I said. "That bond was one of Mr. Winter's papers; it was never given to Mr. Flint at all, and he did not know of its existence till Jolly found it in the way I have told you."

"That's it, sir, you may depend upon it," said Mr. Jackson, giving me a slap on the back that nearly knocked me down. "By George! sir, we'll defeat the scoundrels yet."

"Not so fast, not so fast," said I, cautiously. "That is my suspicion, but I do not think it is sufficient to obtain a verdict in a court of justice. You see, we have no evidence at all that it did not belong to Mr. Flint, and that it was not lost while it was in his possession. What we must do is to try to discover the whereabouts of some of Mr. Winter's clerks and see if they remember anything about it. If the bond was mislaid while it was in Mr. Winter's possession, it is highly probable that some of them would have heard something about it. Rogers seems to remember very little about the matter. However, we may as well go and see him again and try to jog his memory."

Accordingly we went over to Rogers' house and found him in.

"Rogers," I said, "cannot you remember anything more about that bond? Do you remember whether it was mislaid or not?"

"Not that I heard of," answered Rogers; "but I have been thinking the matter over, and I think the most likely person to be able to give you information about it would be Mr. Carter, Mr. Winter's manager.

"Where does he live?" I asked.

"Ah, that's the point," answered Rogers. "I am sorry to say I do not know. He left here when Mr. Winter died, and went to London, but I don't know his address."

"And you are quite certain you recollect nothing about it yourself?" I asked.

"Quite," answered Rogers. "I have been looking the matter up, and I remember now that I was ill for three or four months just about the time the bond is dated, and if anything special occurred in connection with it, I think it must have been while I was absent from the office."

"Well," I said to Mr. Jackson, as we were leaving, "we must use our utmost endeavors to get hold of Mr. Carter; but it would be as well to set to work quietly, so as not to alarm the other side. We might set a private detective at work; but it is so long ago since Mr. Carter left that there might be some difficulty in getting on the track, so I think the best way will be to advertise in a few of the London papers first, and if that fails, we can employ a detective."

It was accordingly arranged that I should do this, and I set to work to consider the best way of carrying it into effect. I deemed it advisable not to direct any answers that might be received to the advertisement to be sent to any one in Barton, but I knew a young solicitor who was in practice in London, and after consideration I concocted the following advertisement:

"Will Mr. Carter, who formerly resided at Barton, kindly communicate with Mr. Edward White, solicitor, Bell Yard, Doctor's Commons. By so doing he will greatly oblige."

I inserted this advertisement in two or three of the London papers; and was extremely pleased, a few days afterwards, to receive a letter from Mr. White, stating that Mr. Carter had called on him with reference to the advertisement; that he was with a firm of solicitors in the city and would be happy to see me and give me any information in his power.

As may be conjectured, I lost no time in running up to town and calling on Mr. Carter. I found him to be a frank, gentlemanly man, of prepossessing appearance, who willingly told me what he knew of the matter. I informed him of the action taken by Mr. Flint, and the circumstances of the finding of the bond by Jolly, and asked him if he could throw any light on the matter.

"Well, yes," he replied, "I [illegible]

per Flint, and gave us instructions to prepare the bond. He called in and executed the document, but told us not to part with it until we heard from him again, as he had not quite made up his mind as to whether he would borrow the money. Mr. Winter accordingly placed the bond in his drawer. A few days afterward we received a letter from Mr. Jackson saying that he had determined not to borrow the money, and asking us to destroy the deed. Mr. Winter searched through the drawer for the bond, but, to his surprise, it was nowhere to be found. We searched through the office high and low, but could find no trace of it; and, as far as I know, it was never discovered."

"Thank you very much," I said. "That explains the whole matter; and if we may rely upon your assistance at the trial, I think we shall have no difficulty in substantiating our defense."

"Oh, certainly. I shall be happy to render you any assistance in my power," said Mr. Carter; and having again thanked him for his information, I took my departure.

We succeeded in unearthing two or three more of Mr. Winter's clerks who remembered the circumstances of the bond being lost and an unsuccessful search being made for it. Having now something definite to go upon, I set to work with a will, and pleadings and affidavits and notices followed one after another till the papers began to accumulate on my table in a manner dear to every lawyer's heart. Mr. Jackson's neighbors, however, shook their heads rather doubtfully when they heard that he had intrusted his case to me. Mr. Flint was a sharp man, they said, and so was Mr. Crawley, and it was not likely that a young solicitor like myself, without experience, could be a match for them.

The longest pleadings must come to an end some time, and eventually we "joined issue," and notice of trial was given, and I began to prepare my first brief. How hard I worked at it, and what affectionate care I lavished upon it! I thought of it by day and dreamed of it by night, and consulted every book and case bearing on the subject I could lay my hands on; and, when at last it was completed, and fairly written out on brief paper, I considered it to be a work of art.

The trial was fixed to take place at the next assizes in the neighboring town of Leighton; and you may be sure that I and Mr. Jackson and our witnesses were there in good time. After some other cases in the list had been disposed of, the case of Flint vs. Jackson was called on. Mr. Elsdon, Q. C., and Mr. Sefton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Herbert, Q. C., and Mr. Lumley for the defendant. Mr. Elsdon opened the case on behalf of the plaintiff. He stated that the action was brought to recover the sum of £1,000, advanced by Mr. Sharper Flint to the defendant, Mr. Jackson, for which the bond in question had been given. Mr. Elsdon here produced the bond which our counsel, after examining, admitted. Mr. Elsdon, continuing, stated that the money due on that bond had never been paid, and as the document was admitted he did not see what defense there could be to the action and he would therefore not waste the time of the Court by any further comment, but would at once call upon the plaintiff to give his evidence. Mr. Flint thereupon stepped into the witness-box and swore that he had advanced Mr. Wm. Jackson the sum of £1,000 on the security of the bond which had been produced—that the sum had never been repaid to him, but that the whole of it was still due and owing. Mr. Herbert cross-examined him pretty sharply as to whether the money had actually been advanced, and as to how he got possession of the bond, but he stuck to his story and stepped down from the witness-box with his evidence unshaken.

Mr. Herbert addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. His learned friend, he said, had stated that he did not see what defense there could be to the action; but if that were so, he was afraid the plaintiff had not been so frank with his legal advisers as he should have been. On the contrary, he considered that we had a perfectly good defense to the action, and he hoped to prove not only that the money had never been advanced, but that the bond had been obtained by fraud and that Mr. Flint had no right to it whatever. He then called Mr. Jolly, who explained the way in which he had found the bond, and also swore that the desk in which he had found it formerly belonged to Mr. Winter, Mr. Jackson's solicitor. The plaintiff's counsel apparently did not think much of this evidence and allowed Mr. Jolly to step down without any cross examination. Mr. Carter then stepped into the box and stated the circumstances of the bond having been prepared by him while he was in Mr. Winter's employ, of the letter from Mr. Jackson stating that he had determined not to borrow the money, and requesting Mr. Winter to cancel the bond, and of the unsuccessful search for that document. He also stated that, as far as he knew, the bond had never been found. The plaintiff's counsel evidently thought this more serious, and subjected Mr. Carter to a rigorous cross-examination, but failed to shake his evidence in the slightest degree. Two or three more of Mr. Winter's clerks confirmed Mr. Carter's evidence as to the bond having been lost, and Mr. Jackson deposed that he had been through his father's books and papers, and found no trace of any such sum having been borrowed, and that his father had consulted him some years ago as to borrowing a sum of money from Mr. Flint, but had afterwards stated that he had determined not to do so.

Mr. Herbert, again addressing the Court on behalf of the defendant, submitted that the evidence which he had adduced proved that the money had never been advanced, and that the bond had never been given to Mr. Flint. Mr. Elsdon replied on behalf of the plaintiff, and endeavored to make light of the evidence which had been given.

The learned Judge shortly summed up the case for the jury. He stated that the question for them to consider was whether the money claimed had ever been advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant, or whether it was a fraudulent claim on a bond to which the plaintiff had no right, in which latter case they were to find for the defendant. The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

I had been so interested in watching the case that I had noticed nothing else, but I now looked toward the place where Mr. Sharper Flint had been sitting, and found that he had disappeared. In a few minutes the jury returned to the Court, and amid a profound silence the Clerk of the Court asked them the usual question: "Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?"

"We are," answered the foreman.

"Do you find for the plaintiff or the defendant?"

"For the defendant."

I heaved a sigh of relief, and happening to look behind me, saw Farmer Jackson, the anxious expression which he had worn lately gradually giving way to his old look of good-natured contentment.

The Judge having ordered the verdict to be entered for the defendant, expressed an opinion that Mr. Flint ought to be prosecuted for fraud. Accordingly, as soon as I left the Court I obtained a warrant for his apprehension; but we were too late, for we found that he had absconded, taking with him all the money and portable securities he could lay his hands on. We traced him as far as Mudford, a junction about thirty miles from Barton; but there we lost all trace of him. However, he left ample property to satisfy all his creditors, so nobody was a loser by his flight.

Since that time I have had no reason [illegible]

successful result obtained than I perhaps deserved. They were confirmed in this opinion by my friend Mr. Jackson, who lauded the way in which I had conducted the case and attributed no small part of his success to my efforts. He and I continue excellent friends to this day. He generally contrives to run up a moderately long bill every year, and a few days after I send it in he calls on me with a check for the amount, and we have a chat over old times.—[Chambers' Journal.

A Dismal Day.

"Prissy, what shall we do? It has rained for the last three Saturdays and the Sunday-school people have put off their picnic just that number of times. Oh, I am just as cross as a bear! I do want to go, and just look at the rain pouring down!"

"It is perfectly aggrawatin'," panted Prissy, who had a liking for long words, even if mispronounced or misused.

"I am not contented to do anything else," continued Rose, flattening her nose on the window-pane and looking ruefully at a brood of chickens under the hen-house that seemed as disconsolate about the weather as herself. "When I make up my mind to do anything I do it, even if things do go wrong afterward. I would much rather go to the picnic and get soaking wet than stay at home when the weather is so uncertain, for see, the sun is shining and it is scarcely raining now," and the tone grew more impatient.

"There is a silver lining to every cloud, daughter," said Mrs. Ross, who was in an adjoining room, "and you can be my little sunbeam to-day, if you will."

"Oh, mamma, how selfish I am!" Rose hastened to her mother's side. "Let me bathe your poor aching head."

Soon she had the pleasure of allaying the pain and soothing the tired invalid to sleep.

"Rose, kiss Aunt Ross good-by for me. I'm going home," came Prissy's shrill treble from the kitchen.

Noiselessly closing the door, Rose sped after her and overtook her as she left the kitchen porch with both hands and apron pockets full of cookies.

"I must have a cream-puff—wait, Puss!" and Rose reappeared in a trice, closely followed by Nora, the cook.

"To think Oi iver lift ould Ireland to come to free Ameriky! Free is it? Well, the childer be free plinty and to spare. Oi gave the one darlint cookies, but the ither takes them without so much as saying, 'If ye plaze!'"

Rose laughingly ate the puff in full view of Nora, but at a safe distance.

"Oh, there goes my cooky in the mud, Rose! I am going up to sister's, and maybe she will let us fish. You'll go along?"

"Mamma might not like it, and she's asleep?"

"Aunt Ross won't care," rejoined Prissy. "She wanted you to go yesterday. Wait, now till I get my bonnet.

In a few minutes the girls were on their way, tramping through the mud and wet grass, getting muddier and dirtier with every step; but as the sun shone brighter their spirits rose.

"Rather sloppy walking for you young ladies. Won't you get in my wagon?" asked a cheery voice.

"It's Mr. Hench, and he's a good man, my papa says. Let us get in," whispered Prissy. So the girls clambered into the wagon.

"You see," continued Mr. Hench, "the island folks sent me an order this morning to bring a lot of strawberries up for their picnic to-day. They are holding it in the grove by the old Mansion House."

"Are you perfectly sure there is a picnic, Mr. Hench?" queried Rose.

"La, yes, miss! And they have a mighty fine day, after all."

"We want to stop here," interpolated Prissy, as they drew near a fine stone house. "Thank you." And both girls hastened across the lawn.

"Rose, Rose, we'll coax sister Amy to go to the grove with us."

"That's a fine idea, miss!" returned Rose, scornfully. "If you had not insisted on jumping across that puddle, or rather, if you had jumped across and not in, your clothes would look cleaner; and as for me," half crying, "I got against a strawberry crate and crushed berries on my dress. Mr. Hench will be cross."

"Why, you are a crushed strawberry blonde," laughed Prissy. "Never mind; Amy will make us look tidy. Good-morning, Aunt Dolly! Is sister in her room?"

"Mornin', honeys. Mis Baffin ain't hum. She's done gone over to the grove wif some cookin' wat ole Dolly's done, so yer knows it's good. La, chile, don't yer be trackin' over dat clean scrubbed gallery. You chilluns beat eberyting for dirt. Come in hyar."

"No. We're going to the picnic, Dolly."

"Bress dis yere darky's ha't! Goin' to de picnic, lookin' like dat? Wat'll Mis Ross say? You ah muddy as two shoats." Then changing her scolding tone to one very wheedling, she entreated, "Come in, and ole Dolly'll fry you some chicken, an' I knows yer likes chicken fixin's."

But the "chicken fixin's" had no power over these two headstrong girls. They hurried away with the parting salutation from Dolly, "Go 'long wid you!"

Every one seemed out of sorts this morning, but Rose and Prissy, now fully bent on going to the picnic, thought of nothing else; yet their spirits fell slightly when they neared the grove.

"Oh, Priss Crawford, come and swing with us! Is that your cousin? Bring her along!" cried a bevy of girls at the entrance to the grove.

The girls readily entered into the sport, and passing from one game to another, forgot to search for Mrs. Baffin; nor did they notice how the time was passing.

It is true they felt chagrined when they saw how fresh and neat most of the little girls looked, and compared their appearances with their own.

Most of the people were leaving the grove, and Rose now thought of Mrs. Baffin. "Mrs. Baffin left a long time ago to drive along Moss Lane," said an old lady, in answer to her inquiry.

With blank faces they started on their walk home.

"Three long miles, Rose!" said Prissy, with a sigh.

Rather soberly they walked along in the gathering twilight. Their lively chatter had toned down; each was busy with her thoughts.

"What is that, Rose? Oh, it must be a wagon of gypsies! Oh, I am so scared!" stealing to Rose's side and clasping her around the waist. "They are right here!" and Prissy sank to the ground behind a small bush.

"Rose, Prissy, are you there?"

"Sister Amy!" was Prissy's glad cry. "I was afraid," adding, with a sigh of relief, "Do take us home."

"I want to go home to mamma!" sobbed Rose, losing all her valor now help had come.

"Why, does my daughter really love her mother, after all?"

"Mamma, are you there?"

"Well, children, I am thankful to find you safe add sound. My terror, when Amy came to take me driving and told me you were not at her place, cannot be described. I feared you had fallen into the channel, so we started at once in search of you. Where have you been?"

"At the picnic."

Very slowly came the answer.

As the girls deserved, they were punished. When the Sunday school had a picnic, they stayed at home. In various ways they were punished for their escapade.

"Pleasures and pains, picnics and punishments," teased Rose's brother Rob, daily.

"I will never run off again," said Rose, vehemently. And she kept her word.—[San Francisco Call.

A little girl took the following order [illegible] drug store the other day: "[illegible]ruggist—Please send ipecac [illegible] to throw up a 4-year-old girl."—[illegible] Exchange.

How Swift Tried to Humbug the Oregonians.

John F. Swift is engaged in a vigorous effort to carry Oregon for the Republicans. Whether he fails or succeeds in that effort, we, as non-partisans, do not care a brass farthing. But we do care for the truth, and it is because Mr. Swift apparently does not that we propose to take him to task. Oregon, lacking population to fully occupy her fertile valleys, raises sheep and produces wool. Mr. Swift thinks that appeals to the graziers against the President's low tariff views will win votes, and are, therefore, good political thunder. It is his right to so think; upon that score we have no quarrel with him. But when he proceeds to sustain his case by allegations that are false, and by libels upon a friendly people with whom the Pacific Coast holds intimate aed valuable commercial relations, it is proper that his unscrupulous course should be rebuked. In the course of what the *Bulletin* calls an "able argument on the wool question," Mr. Swift, the other night, told the Oregonians that they could not compete with the Australians in the production of wool, for the following reasons: (1) Because "the Australian Government lets out its land in large tracts, called sheep walks, at a merely nominal rent, whereas the American wool grower has an uncertain tenure, in that he must be prepared to quit and move with his flocks whenever the land is wanted for actual settlement and cultivation by any passing pioneer." (2.) Because the American sheep owner, unlike the Australian, "must buy and pay for his land, and then pay local taxes on it before he can hope to have any established foothold." (3.) Because "Australian wool is raised by the cheap labor of the kidnapped and partially enslaved South Sea Islanders." In fact (Mr. Swift says) the fleets of kidnapping schooners now range those seas in the man-stealing trade, which is but a slight improvement over the American slave trade of last century. The gentleman puts his case clearly, and if it were truly stated, would be a strong one. What are the facts?

As a rule the Australian Governments give licenses over what are known as "the waste lands," (*i. e.*, the unoccupied lands). Such licenses are renewable year by year, and give the owner the right to graze only, and even that subject to the higher right of all comers to make pre-emption and homestead entries to the extent of 320 acres each. The licensees have to pay a stiff rental, based on a Government valuation of the ranges, according to "carrying (sheep feeding) capacity." They have also to pay local taxes on their total acreage to the County Governments. In the United States the sheep and cattle men occupy their ranges for nothing and frequently escape taxes of every kind. In Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California and Oregon they have secured the fee simple of vast areas (upon which is raised a large percentage of the wool crop of the country) at merely nominal rates. Millions upon millions of acres have been sold at prices varying from 10 cents to 25 cents per acre, and in no case has the Government received more than $1.25 per acre. In earlier times the Australian wool-growers bought the fee-simple title to large blocks—though to a much more limited extent than here—but in no instance did they ever obtain an acre for less than $5; that being the minimum price. In those days the grazing lands were sold by auction, and frequently as high as from $20 to $30 per acre was paid. Of late years, in several of the colonies, homestead settlement, with actual residence and improvements, is the only legal method of obtaining title to country lands. From these facts it will be seen that Mr. Swift's statements are the opposite of the truth in nearly every particular.

As to the slave labor story, it is simply wicked and false. The Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania and New Zealand are responsible for over 80 per cent. of all the wool exported from Australia, and in not one of them does there live a contract laborer from the South Sea Islands or elsewhere. The shepherds are English, Scotch and Irish, who are paid proportionately as high as in the United States, and last year, by reason of a temporary scarcity of labor, the shearers received three times the wages paid here. The stale yarn about kidnapping Islanders is based on an effort made some years ago to induce the cultivation of sugar into Northern Queensland (where the climate is too warm for successful wool growing) by means of colored labor. Under a very strict law, the planters were allowed to import labor into that very sparsely settled territory, but the scheme did not prove profitable, and being distasteful to the other Colonies, has been practically abandoned.

In regard to the cheap production of wool, the most important element of calculation is a market for mutton. The Australians have no market worth talking about, and have to boil their surplus sheep down for their tallow. In Australia a full-mouthed sheep, with the wool off his back, is practically valueless. In this country the carcass is worth three or four times the value of the wool. In Australia the product of the sheep has, in most instances, to be hauled hundreds of miles by ox teams, whilst in the United States railroads are seldom far off. Then, in order to reach this country, the important item of sea freight has to be added. At present the United States import many millions annually of fine English and French cloths. Why? Because the coarse wools raised here do not permit of such manufactures. Import one pound of the finest Australian wool, mix it with two pounds of American, and then there would be no necessity to import from England and France, as we now do. Free wool of the finer sorts would be an advantage alike to the local grower and manufacturer.

Either John F. Swift, on the stump in Oregon, knew these facts or he did not. In the latter case, he is manifestly the wrong man in the wrong place. If he did know them, as was most likely, he was guilty of an unpardonable amount of misrepresentation. It is lamentable that public affairs cannot be discussed with at least as much candor and truth as are applied to the ordinary affairs of life.—[S. F. News Letter.

CALIFORNIA'S EXHIBIT

At the Ohio Centennial and G. A. R. Encampment.

Mr. C. S. Forgy, a well known gentleman who divides his time between Springfield, this State, and Santa Ana, California, called this morning on Secretary Bonham, of the Centennial Exposition Commission, to make further arrangements in regard to the exhibit to be made by the people of Southern California. Mr. Forgy is one of the owners of a ranch of 800 acres which has been annexed to the town of Santa Ana, and is much interested in the exhibit to be made by the part of the State containing his possessions. He has just returned from California, this being his fifth round trip across the continent within a year, and brought official information as to what is going on in the American Occident.

There is as great rivalry between Northern and Southern California as there is between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the people of the two sections are bending every nerve to make as creditable exhibits as possible, each naturally desiring in a spirit of friendly rivalry to outshine the other at the great exposition of the people of the northwest territory. The Northern California people will make an extensive exhibit of the products of their section of the State, while the Southern California display will illustrate the life and industries of the residents of that part of the Golden State which [illegible] the "glorious [illegible]mate of California."

[illegible]s soon as the Southern California people had decided to make a collective exhibit, committees were appointed, headquarters established at Santa Ana, on the Santa Ana river, and $5,000 was subscribed to pay the expenses of the persons who will accompany the exhibit. It was at first thought that one car load would be sent, but the exhibit has grown until it promises to require all of three cars, and there is some anxiety as to whether the necessary space could be secured. The managers of the Cincinnati Exposition, hearing of the project, made some offers in this respect in order to secure the display, but the people thought it much better to have their goods seen at the exposition, which represented a whole State rather than at a local affair, and immediately decided upon coming to Columbus, on condition, of course, that they could get space. Mr. Bonham assured their representative that they would be given a full opportunity to display their products. Space will be assigned them in Agricultural Hall.

The exhibit will be, according to Mr. Forgy's statement, one of the finest ever made, covering a wide range and representing varied industries. The agricultural interests of Southern California will be fully represented, among those taking a very active interest in the plan being the managers of the noted San Joaquin rancho, which contains more than 100,000 acres. The minerals of the State will be fully displayed, and the fruit and flower exhibits will be especally elaborate and very fine. Just before Mr. Forgy started East the people of Santa Ana held a floral festival, at which a room 64 by 40 feet in size was almost filled with all kinds of roses.

Another very interesting feature of the exhibit will be the coast display of mosses, minerals, shells and fish. The fish exhibit will be very fine, including everything from a monster skeleton of a whale down to the smaller edible fish caught along the California coast. Many of the people of Southern California are Ohio men, and all being hustlers, the exhibit will undoubtedly be a marvelous one.

Taking these facts in connection with the other fact that the G. A. R. men of California, together with the State Board of Trade, intend to make at Columbus a display which will probably represent Northern California very thoroughly, it is more than likely that the Golden State will make a magnificent showing at the Ohio Centennial.—[Columbus Dispatch.

The Negro From a Medical Standpoint.

It has been asserted, time and again, by writers living at the North, who yet seemed to have reliable data upon which to base their belief, that the negroes in the Southern States were increasing at a much more rapid rate than the whites in the same section of the country. These writers based their assertions upon the census-returns and upon their own observations, and their conclusions seemed to be reliable. The weight of medical testimony is, however, against them, and the facts are, it appears, the reverse of what has been stated.

In a lecture delivered before the Georgia Historical Society, on June 6, 1887, and published in the New York *Medical Times* for October and November, 1887, Dr. E. B. Corson, of Savannah, reviewed the causes which were leading, apparently, to the extinction of the negro as a separate race in America. While they were held as slaves they were well cared for, as it was to the direct interest of the master to keep them in good health. They lived a regular life, and when sick had the most skillful medical attendance. Now, however, they flock to the cities, live in crowded quarters, are given to excesses of all kinds, and are seldom able to obtain as good medical care as they did formerly. At that time, too, the colored man could boast of his insusceptibility to malaria and yellow fever, and even pulmonary phthisis was comparatively unknown to him. Now, Dr. Corson states, his immunity is no more. The negro suffers almost equally with the white from malaial diseases, possibly as a consequence of the continually increasing admixture of white blood; and the mortality from pulmonary consumption is, as is well known, almost double that among the whites. Infant mortality among the negroes is very large, owing in great measure to the utter neglect of the most elementary hygienic and dietetic precautions on the part of those who have the care of young children.

In a paper read before the American Surgical Association, in May of last year, Professor Louis McLane Tiffany, of Baltimore, presented some statistics showing the comparative frequency of certain of the surgical diseases in the white and colored races. He had found that, while negroes bore injuries and operations better than the whites, surgical diseases involving the lymphatic system, especially if tubercular, were more fatal in negroes than in whites. Carcinoma he found to be very rare in the negro, the most common malignant growths being osteo-sarcomata. Rickets occurs with astonishing frequency in colored children, but congenital deformities are very rare. Specific affections of the genito-urinary organs are common enough among the negroes, and are apt to be more destructive because more commonly neglected.

Dr Swan M. Burnett, of Washington, writes in the "Archives of Otology" for December, 1887, concerning the relative frequency of ear disease in the white and colored races. He finds that ear disease is comparatively less frequent in the negro than in the Caucasian, and that the former rarely suffers from sclerosis, or dry catarrh, of the middle ear, which is the cause of so much deafness in the white race, although he is apparently more liable to suffer from acute catarrh. Nearly the same conclusions were reached by Dr. T. E. Murrell, of Lime Rock, in a paper read before the Otological Section of the International Medical Congress, in September last.

Several other articles upon the condition of the colored race, as seen through medical eyes, have appeared during the past year; but it is unnecessary to review them, since their testimony all points to the same fact, viz., that the physical well-being of the negro has not been improved by emancipation, but rather the reverse. The pure negro has lost the protection which his master, through self-interest, even when not prompted by humanity, gave to him, and he suffers in ten-fold degree from the few diseases which were his enemies in the olden time, while he also falls a victim to many to which he was a stranger then. The mulatto is even worse, for he has lost the immunity to certain diseases enjoyed by his fathers of pure African blood, while he has acquired none of the robustness belonging to the Anglo-Saxon. Unless a marked change for the better occurs soon, those who fear that the negro race will soon gain the ascendancy over the whites, in the Southern States at least, may banish their apprehensions.—[Medical Record.

A Chat With Matt Storn.

Grover Cleveland, the California candidate for the Suburban, arrived at the Brooklyn track on Saturday last, and on Wednesday Mr. Matt Storn, his owner and trainer, accompanied by Cyrus Holloway, his jockey, and Jones, the trainer of Wilfred, called upon us at this office. Mr. Storn has not been East since 1873, he having formerly been a noted Canadian steeplechase rider in the days when John Hyland, George Sutcliffe, Pepper and Mike Murphy were the lights of the saddle.

"When I was last in New York," said Mr. Storn, "things looked very different. The Brooklyn Bridge wasn't half completed."

"No," said Holloway, "but we've been showing him the sights and walked him over the bridge this morning to astonish [illegible]

"Well, its [illegible]," said Storn, good-humored[illegible] the cold weather here is the dr[illegible]

"Was the se[illegible] advanced in California?" we asked. "Then I suppose your horse must be pretty fit?"

"No, he isn't," answered Storn, "but as for the weather there, why, Grover was eating grass a foot high before we started."

"What sort of a horse is he?" we inquired.

"A great deal like the Mondays you've seen—something like Jim Renwick, but not so coarse. He has more of a Leamington finish. You see, he's by Monday, from the mare Robin Girl—she's an Enquirer."

"You certainly got in well at the weights, both in Brooklyn and the Suburban."

"Yes," chimed in Jones, "slipped the handicappers clean."

"Well, I don't complain about the weights; my horse is no better treated than any of the Californians. But there is one thing you must remember, Grover Cleveland has to class as a five-year-old when he is really only a four. He was foaled Dec. 25, six days before Jan. 1, 1885, and under the rule has to carry weight for a horse a year older than he is."

"Like most of the Mondays, speed is his forte, I suppose?"

"Oh, he'll stay, 'Mr. Vigilant,'" quickly observed the sensitive owner. "He was all out of form last spring at San Francisco, but in the fall he came round. I wrote to Mr. Holloway to come home and ride him in the fall, but I guess he thought he was the same horse he had been in the spring, and wouldn't come. That was the mistake and my loss, as I would have backed him heavier had Mr. Holloway ridden him. I won eleven races, with only two losing races between. You spoke of his staying; he stayed mile heats fast enough and three-quarter heats in 1:13½ and 1:14¼."

"What sort of a horse is Senator Hearst's Australian bred colt True Briton?" we asked.

"He looks for all the world like Pontiac," said Holloway.

"Is he a horse of any merit?"

"Well," said Storn, "I gave him seven week' work and he did a mile for me in 1:45. I think he is quite a fair sort of horse."

Grover Cleveland will begin active work in a few days. He has gained flesh en route, and has never missed his feed.—[Vigilant in the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

NOT AT ALL PARTICULAR.

A Lady Boarder Who Took Things Just as She Found Them.

"O, I'll not be the least trouble," said the lady boarder, who had wheedled the mistress of a select boarding-house into taking her for six months, although the mistress had said that she never, never would take another woman to board.

"I don't blame you for not wanting to board women," said the lady boarder, while laying off her wrap in her room, "most of them are so troublesome and finicky, but I think you'll find I'm not one of that sort. I just take things as I find them and make no fuss at all. Now I'll just wash my hands, and—O, could you get me a little white castile soap instead of this cocoanut-oil kind?"

"I'll see," said the landlady.

"And about the towels—I never use crash quite so rough as this, and I'd like a Turkish towel on the rack all the time."

"Well."

"Thank you. I'm determined not to be troublesom after I once get settled, and I—don't you think this dressing-case would look better on this side of the room?"

"I don't know."

"Seems to me it would. Suppose you call a servant up and let us see how it will look moved; and while she's here I believe I'll change the bed to the other corner—that is, if you've no objections."

"O, none at all."

"Thank you. I don't really care much, but then—O, would it be too much trouble to have a cup of hot water sent up to my room an hour before each meal? I think it does me good."

"I suppose I can arrange that," says the landlady gloomily.

"Thanks; you are kind. Now, I guess I'll—O, I wonder if there is any hot water in the bathroom? I'd like to run in and just wash out a few little things that I never send to the laundry. And I wonder if I'd be much in the way if I ran down into the kitchen and ironed them when they're dry? I'll not be a bit of trouble."

"The cook may object," says the landlady blandly. "I don't mind myself."

"O, I'll get around her easy enough. Trust me for that. I always do out my handkerchiefs and small pieces wherever I board, and I—O, while I think of it, I'd like to mention that I never drink anything but green tea, and if it wouldn't be too much trouble I'd like my bread without a bit of salt in it. Perhaps it's only a notion, but I can't eat salted bread."

"I hardly know how to manage that," said the landlady, dubiously.

"O, it'll be easy enough. When you bake just make one loaf without any salt in it. See? I hope you won't take a bit of trouble on my account if I'm sometimes too late for my meals. Sometimes I may be out shopping or may feel a little lazy in the morning and won't get up, but I'll soon find out where things are in the pantry and will just help myself without troubling any one."

This strikes the landlady so dumb that she can say nothing, and the obliging boarder guilelessly rattles on.

"I like hot cakes for breakfast the year round; and, somehow, no kind of steak agrees with me but sirloin. Would you mind ringing for a servant and having her lower the window a little from the top? Oh, I see the blankets on the bed are white. It's only a foolish notion of mine, but I really prefer red blankets; and I see you have woven wire springs. Could you as well as not exchange them for the spiral springs? I much prefer them, and I——" but the landlady, being new in the business, has gone from the room in a dazed condition of mind, while the lady boarder reduces her wants to writing as they occur to her during the day.

Fleet Birds of Passage.

There seems to be no doubt that the "frigate bird," an inhabitant of the tropical seas, is the swiftest bird that flies. It has been impossible to calculate its rate of flight within fixed limits. The pectoral muscles are immensely developed, and weigh nearly one-fourth as much as the whole body of the bird. Another rapid flyer is the common "black swift." It has been computed that the great speed it attains is about 276 miles an hour, which, if maintained for about six hours, would carry the bird from its summer retreat in England to Central Africa. Our American "canvass back duck" is commonly computed to be capable of flying 200 miles an hour.—[New York Dispatch.

All There was in Sight.

An English barrister was lately summoned before the Benchers of his inn, charged with the serious professional offense of accepting a fee of half a guinea when his brief was marked with a guinea. The offender was severely reprimanded and informed that he had departed from "the best traditions of the bar." He respectfully urged that he had imagined that he was following "the best traditions of the bar," inasmuch as he had taken all he could get. So struck were the Benchers, either with the force of this observation or the forensic ability displayed by the culprit in his own defense, that they let him off without further remark.—[London Truth.

Passionate Love: She—"Do you love me, darling?" He—"What in [illegible] [illegible] when [illegible] just adding up a column of figures? Of course I love you! Confound it all! now I've got to add that whole column up over again."—[Somerville Journal.

ISRAEL'S GUIDES.

The Pillar of Cloud by Day and Fire by Night.

THE PHENOMENA EXPLAINED.

They Can be Seen To-day in the East Just as Distinctly as in the Olden Time.

To the great mass of believers in the Jewish Bible, says a correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night was a special miracle which, having served its purpose as a guide to the weary and anxious children of Israel, when they fled from Egypt through the Valley of the Wanderings to the head of the Gulf of Suez and the Wilderness of Sin and of Sinai, on their way to the promised land, had accomplished its work and disappeared forever. Others with less faith in the miraculous intervention of Providence have believed that the story had no foundation, save in the wish of a priestly writer to fasten more firmly the grip of his craft upon his ignorant followers, unmindful that man at best has but small faculty for invention, and that if we were wise enough, but few of the so-called myths of antiquity would be found without at least a substratum of truth. After making allowances for the difficulties of rendering into modern language the figurative speech of the early Hebrew, and allowing for mistakes, and perhaps distortions, by many transcribers during the long period of 3,000 years, the narrative of the journey of the Hebrews from the Nile to Mount Sinai may still be verified in many of its details. The cloud by day and the fire by night showing the line of march from the Nile to the head of the Gulf of Suez and the distance of the cloud and fire when first seen, hanging low down on the eastern horizon, combine to produce the illusion that the cloud and the fire recede as the traveler advances. The "weary land," the rise and fall of the tide in the Red Sea, the wells of Moses, the bitter waters of Marah, the seventy palm trees of Elim, the Wilderness of Sin, the quail, the manna ("a small round thing, as small as the hoar frost on the ground, * * * and when the sun waxed hot it melted"), the waters gushing from the short and narrow fissure in the granite at the base of Mount Sinai, the cloud, the lightning and the thunder of Mount Sinai, may all be so clearly seen and verified by the traveler that he cannot fail to be convinced of the carefulness with which the original narrative was written.

To the majority of thinking readers it may be a surprise when they are assured that, even as of old, the "pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night" are at their post keeping watch and ward, that they are now produced by the same causes and are now liable to the same interruptions from changes of winds and of seasons. The question will naturally be asked: How is it possible that so many intelligent travelers should have followed in the footsteps of Moses from Egypt to Mount Sinai and none of them have seen the wonderful sight? The answer is that it has been seen, but that to travelers unacquainted with the permanency with which clouds cling to the tops of mountains and the constancy with which the lightning flashes play through these clouds by night within and near the tropics, it was impossible to associate what appeared to them so evanescent as a cloud and a lightning flash with the language used in Exodus. The traveler and the navigator who have had the privilege of sailing along the shores of the high islands and mountain ranges of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans will not need even to be reminded how often the cloud by day and fire by night have fixed their attention. As few have had this privilege, I will give the following quotations:

Tyndall's "Forms of Waters."—In connection with the formation of clouds by mountains, one particularly instructive effect may be noticed. You frequently see a streamer of cloud many hundred yards in length, drawn out from an Alpine peak. Its steadiness appears perfect, though a strong wind may be blowing at the time over the mountain head. Why is the cloud not blown away? It is blown away. Its permanency is only apparent. At one end it is incessantly dissolved; at the other end it is incessantly renewed. Supply and consumption being thus equalized, the cloud appears as changeless as the mountain to which it seems to cling.

American Cyclopædia—The formation of a cloud by cold and its dispersion by heat is beautifully exhibited at the Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope. As the wind from the southern ocean strikes the rocky slopes of the mountains, and is diverted upward into the colder regions of the atmosphere, a dense white cloud is evolved, which, reaching but little above the mountain, spreads over its summit and is carried down on the other side; but as it reaches the warmer regions below the moisture soon resumes its invisible state, and is only seen covering the mountain and hanging down its sides, suggesting the name by which it is known—"The Table Cloth."

This curious phenomenon has attracted the attention of many of the most eminent men of science that have lived during this century—Humboldt's at Teneriffe and in South America, Darwin's during the voyage of the Beagle, and Sir John Herschel's at Cape Town. Professor Tyndall has placed this matter so clearly within the reach of every reader that it is difficult to realize that nearly all the knowledge we now have on this very interesting subject has been gained within the last fifty years—that even Alexander von Humboldt, at the time of his journey to South America, could give no better explanation than that he "supposed the mountain attracted the clouds, or that the mountain gathered up the clouds by impeding them in their course."

More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the writer made the journey from Cairo to Suez and Mount Sinai, and was at the time very strongly impressed by this phenomenon of the cloud and the fire crowning the brow of "Gabel Atakah," which rises abruptly from the southwest shore of the bay of Suez to a height of about 3000 feet. During all this time I have failed to learn that any traveler or writer has called attention to the cloud-capped mountain by day and the lightning flashes through that cloud by night, as a probable explanation of this portion of the marvelous story of Exodus. Yet the traveler who sets out from Cairo by the old method of travel—the caravan—mounted upon his "ship of the desert," will see before him toward the end of the first day, directly in his line of march, the stationary cloud, and after nightfall, when darkness has obscured the cloud, looking in the same direction, he will see the lightning flashes with almost the regularity of the revolving light upon the sea coast. These are repeated more vividly the next day and the next until he has reached the sea and encamped for the night, opposite Suez, at the Wells of Moses; again setting out on his march for the Wilderness of Sin he leaves the cloud-capped mountain on his right hand across the narrow sea. Having completed this day's journey and again encamped for the night, he watches the cloud grow dim and the lightning increase in vividness, and realizes [illegible] the [illegible] veritable "pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night."

I have endeavored to present this interesting sight as I witnessed it in March 1, 1861, and must now leave to others to determine its times, seasons and constancy. Since my journey to Mount Sinai the Suez canal has been completed and is now one of the gates of the world. The commerce of the Occident and the Orient flows past the base of Gabel Atakah, bringing it daily within sight of some of the many thousands of persons that are borne past it each year.

TATTOOING IN BURMAH.

A Tedious Process Endured by the Help of Opium.

Pho Myin, the subject, is lying on a mat, quite nude, with a dazed look in his half-closed eyes and breathing heavily. Moung Daw nods at him meaningly. "He has taken much opium," he says, grinning at me. I am not surprised at it. If the Htokwinsayahgyee was going to exercise his art upon me for four or five hours, I should follow the Burman's plan and take opium by way of an anæsthetic. The tattooing will show well on the plump, fair skinned lad before us, and the professor evidently thinks he is a subject to take pains with, as he sits carefully mixing his ink in a joint of bamboo and preparing his weapon. This is a brass rod nearly two feet long and about an inch thick; it is weighted at the top with an ornamental figure, and at the other end it has a hollow point divided by two cross slits into four fine points.

The Professor examines the "business end" critically; and, having satisfied himself that it is sharp enough, tucks up his putsoe and squats at Pho Myin's side. Selecting a spot on the thigh, he places both feet on it a few inches apart, and, stretching the skin tight, draws the outline of the first figure—a tiger rampant—with an inky splinter of bamboo; this is soon done, and relieving himself of a large mouthful of betelnut, the professor settles down to work in earnest. Leaning forward through his widely-parted knees, he balances the brass style daintily, and, clasping it with the finger and thumb of the right hand, makes a bridge on the left, which he rests on the surface between his feet. After sliding the instrument through his fingers once or twice, as if to take aim, he makes a start and pricks away steadily with a light firm touch that is wonderfully quick and true. In less than five minutes the tiger, with its surrounding border, is finished, and the artist removed his feet from the distended skin and washes off the superfluous ink to see how his work has come out. Everybody presses forward to look at the picture, which shows up in bold relief on the rapidly formed swelling. Mong Salk exchanges a remark with his wife, and the tattooer resumes his working position to draw the outline of the next figure. The boy, stupefied with opium, lies insensible to pain, while one figure after another gradually appears on his skin.

Deep as the points of the style sink they draw little blood, but the limb swells in a manner that would alarm any one who did not know it would return to its normal size in a day or two. Fever sometimes supervenes, and in that case the patient waits for a time before the work of illustration is resumed, so it often extends over the period of a week or ten days, during which the inconvenience suffered is considerable. Without the aid of opium the process would be a much longer one.

I found that I could not endure the application of the style for more than thirty consecutive seconds without flinching so much as to interfere with the operator's movements; for the skin is pricked over so closely that it becomes too tender to sustain their repetition. Eight rupees is the usual fee paid to a tattooer for endowing a lad with breeches. The figures that compose them vary little, consisting, as a rule, of tigers, "nagas" (dragoons), and "beloos" (devils). Each one is surrounded with a border of sentences, generally illegible, invoking good luck upon the owner of the skin whereon they are inscribed. The waist and knees are neatly finished off with a tasteful edging of point or scroll pattern; these sensitive parts of the body are the last to be done, and tattooers have told me that the pain caused frequently arouses the patient from his stupor.

WOMAN MURDER IN NEW YORK.

Startling Statistics of Crime in the Great Metropolis.

The criminal records bear mention of twelve murders committed since the 1st of January in this city, and the dozen murderers are now in custody awaiting trial. The number of murders is far in excess of the usual average, and it is further remarkable that of these twelve, eight, or exactly two-thirds, were woman murders, the victims ranging between the ages of 20 and 35.

Here is a record of those charged with woman murder since this year began: Patrick H. King, February 1st; Charles Giblin, February 17th; Amio Oebel, March 1st; Frederick Feuerbach, March 23d; Golden Robinson, March 30th; Patrick Packenham, April 2d; Ferdinand Carolin, April 6th, and William Armstrong, April 9th.

The last execution which occurred in this city was that of Daniel Driscoll, convicted of the murder of Bezie Garrity. The murderer last sentenced in New York was Francis Pittman, found guilty of the murder of his own daughter, Rachel; and the murderer next to suffer the death penalty here, if the courts do not interfere to stay the execution, is Adolph Reich, who killed his young wife of whom he was jealous, in Norfolk street several months ago.

The number of woman murders is entirely unprecedented. In the cases where women are the victims the plea of self-defense, so generally relied upon in other instances, can rarely be interposed. The woman, unarmed, unnerved, passive, and sometimes pleading, is at the mercy of the assailant, whose stronger hand, surer aim and steadier purpose deals death relentlessly.—[New York Sun.

Official Rascality in Africa.

A great sensation has been caused in Brussels by the publication in *La Nation* of several letters by the late African explorer, Lieut. Charles Warlomont, which had been written a few weeks before his death at Boma. The young traveler said that most of the European officials of the Congo State, with the exception of a few officers, were rascals of the lowest type, whose only aim was to enrich themselves at the expense of the settlers. They pocket most of the money given them for the purchase of victuals, and furnish adulterated and spoiled articles of food and drink. Red wine, which the physicians prescribe as the best antidote against the Congo fever, can only be had at Banana and Boma, and that only of the poorest quality. The annual budget of the Congo Free State provides for a large quantity of "first-class red wine," and yet the African explorer is compelled to resort either to polluted water or to spirituous liquors, whose use means simply death. Lieut. Warlomont maintains that the mal-administration of the Congo officials is answerable for more deaths than the climate of that region. Immediately after the publication of these disclosures in *La Nation*, one of whose editors is a brother of Warlomont, the King of the Belgians ordered the Chief Administrator of the Congo State, Gen. Strauch, to institute the most searching inquiry into the truth of the charges. A dispatch to that effect has been sent to the Government-General, Janssen, at Banana.

The Republicans declared in their platform that tariff revision is a very [illegible] ... is to make it, [illegible] instantly declared [illegible] is a very bad thing. —[New York Herald.

FINGER RING LORE.

Why Matrons and Maids wear them on Certain Fingers.

THEIR DIFFERENT MEANINGS.

The First is "Wanted," the Second "Engaged," the Third "Married" and the Last "Old Maid."

"Wanted; engaged; married; old maid," droned Miss Gladys, aged 6, as she lay on the hearth rug holding aloft one dimpled hand, from the digits of which depended by silken threads an assortment of her mamma's rings, which she told off one by one as above.

"I don't see how anybody can tell which you are if there are rings on all your fingers," quoth she, gathering up the lot and piling them on the chubby little thumb.

Miss Gladys was undoubtedly right; in a multitude of rings there certainly is a confusion of significance. One cannot classify by any such token either the young woman in the nursery rhyme who has been immortalized "with rings on her fingers and bells on her toes," the Egyptian lady whose portrait on her mummy case represents her two hands covered, thumbs and all, with rings, or the lady of the present day with jewels flashing on each of her white fingers.

This ring-lore is a curious subject, and leads one into all sorts of historical highways and byways searching for information.

In former times, according to an old writer, it was esteemed highly improper for single or unmarried persons to wear rings, "unless they were judges, doctors or Senators." For all but these dignitaries such an unwarranted ornament was considered an evidence of "vanity, lasciviousness and pride," and was looked upon as a great piece of presumption on the part of the wearer.

Another authority dwells upon the fact of affianced persons being allowed this honorable decoration, and cites it as an evidence of the high honor in which the estate of wedlock was then held, that those about to enter it might be so honored.

But while finger rings have figured so conspicuously in the political court and ecclesiastical history of all timer, it is their record as love-tokens and marriage emblems which lends the greatest interest to these pretty or priceless (as the case may be) baubles of mankind.

Tradition tells that the first of these mystic circles was invented by Prometheus and forged by Tubal Cain. An Arabian legend relates how King Solomon possessed a magic ring that he once upon a time dropped inadvertently into the sea, whereupon his wisdom immediately abated, so that for forty days he abstained from administering justice. At the end of that time the missing jewel was found in a fish and restored to the monarch, who straightway became once more exceedingly wise, and continued so until the end of his days.

The history of ring superstitions is notably rich. In most cases, where they were supposed to possess especial significance and virtue, these qualities abided in some particular stone, or symbol, or inscription. But "charm rings" were fabricated in various ways and of different substances which were believed to establish their efficacy.

In Berkshire there was a popular superstition that a ring made of a piece of communion silver was a sure cure for fits and convulsions. The same diseases were also cured by a ring formed of five silver sixpences, collected from as many bachelors, who must have been kept in ignorance of the purpose for which the contribution was levied, else its efficacy would be destroyed.

Rings fashioned from coffin hinges were looked upon as a specific for cramps. And so on, through a long list of ills and illusions, the ring has constantly been put forward as a remedy or preventative.

The "jimmal ring" was originally a love-token merely. Herrick writes of it:

> Thou sendest to me a true love knot, but I
> Returned a ring of jimmals to imply
> Thy love had one knot, mine a triple tye.

Later this became the ring of the espousal and was intended to typify community of interest, mutual forbearance, endless devotion, and all the other attributes of the estate of matrimony in its most ideal perfection. The orthography changed slightly also and it was written with a G.

One of these gimmal rings, supposed to belong to the time of Queen Elizabeth, was found at Horsleydown, in Surrey. It is preserved in the British Museum collection and it has been described as follows:

"The ring is formed of twin, or double hoops, which play within one another like the links of a chain. Each hoop has one of its sides flat, the other convex, and each is twisted once around, and surmounted by a hand issuing from an embossed fancy-work wrist or sleeve, rising somewhat above the circle and extending in the same direction. The course of the twist in each hoop is made to correspond with that of its counterpart, so that on bringing together the flat surfaces of the hoops they immediately unite in one ring. On that hand of which the palm is uppermost is represented a heart, and as the hoops close the hands slide into contact. The whole device thus presents a triple emblem of love, fidelity and union—the whole being of fine gold and weighing two pennyweights."

The writer saw in England a ring made like this described above. The gentleman who was wearing it on his little finger had originally given it to his sweetheart, who had died before their marriage had taken place. Her disconsolate lover afterwards wore it on what little Gladys' ring-rigmarole designated as the "old maid" finger; but doubtless it was wore there because too small to fit anywhere else on his hand.

There is an old rule laid down somewhere which says of the language of rings: "If a man wants a wife the ring must be worn upon the first finger of the left hand; if he is engaged it occupies the second finger; if married he wears it upon the third, but if he has resolved upon celibacy, then it is put upon his fourth or little finger."

This formula is also adopted for women, but it is carefully explained by the same authority that "widows are not subject to these rules." There's a handsome widow in this city who certainly is not governed by any ring rule—ancient or modern—for she wears a wide, wrought-gold band tightly encircling the small thumb of her remarkably pretty hand. Naturally it attracts much notice and is not infrequently a subject of comment. One night at a supper party one man's curiosity respecting it became "one too many" for his politeness and at last he put the straight question why he swore it.

Instantly she penciled upon her menu these words:

> For pleasure past and joy to come
> I wear this ring you see on my thumb.

Under this her querist promptly inscribed the following neat reply:

> You've another thumb, my lady dear,
> And another lover sitting here,
> Who'd give his chance of the world to come,
> To place a ring on that other thumb.

In marriage, according to the ancient ritual, the husband began the ring business by placing it upon the bride's thumb and putting it successively upon the next two fingers, pronouncing for each one a person of the Trinity, until [illegible] was reached, and there the wedding ring was suffered to remain.

The Greek Church ritual directs that the ring be placed upon the right hand. Among the Anglo-Saxons a ring blessed by the priest was given to a maid at her betrothal, and she wore the same upon her right hand until her marriage, when it was removed by the bridegroom, again blessed by the priest and then placed on the first finger of her left hand.

There is an old belief dating back to ancient Rome that a small artery runs from the third (or the fourth counting the thumb) finger of the woman's left hand directly to the heart. Modern anatomists have exploded this sentimental idea, but it formerly obtained the widest credence, so much so that in cases of sudden seizure, or "swound," restoratives were applied to this finger in the belief that its direct communication with the heart would convey the healing influence more quickly to the seat of life. Also, old physicians mixed their potions and medicaments with this finger because, as an old chronicle affirms, "no venom can stick upon the outmost part of it, but it will offend a man and communicate itself to his heart." Founded upon this belief was the custom of wearing the wedding ring upon that finger. Other reasons have been assigned for so doing, but this is, without doubt, the primary one.

Puritan influence sought to abolish the ring as a vain and heathen emblem, but the sweet old fashion of giving and taking the token, "for our love's sake," yet remains to us.

The fashion of betrothal, or as we phrase it nowadays, "engagement," rings varies from time, and always depends, or should do so, upon the purse of the donor. Where there are no limitations of this sort, his taste, if it be perfect, will lead him to choose a diamond solitaire, and of the finest he can afford, a small and pure stone being altogether preferable to a big "rock" of doubtful color. Some prefer a ring set with three stones, generally a sapphire set between two diamonds. Others select a ruby or an emerald, which signifies a promise of happiness. A few choose pearls, but there is a prejudice against these jewels, as they are supposed to typify tears. They are also too perishable to become emblems of a love which, in its first glow at least, is always understood to be indestructible. Their beauty is very precarious, being easily dimmed or "aged," as the lapidary phrases it, by contact with impure air, while acid annihilates them completely, like the famous one which the fair Egyptian, "brilliant sorceress of the Nile," dissolved and drank to her Imperial lover ages ago.

Only the wedding ring remains nearly the same through all time. The Romans made theirs of iron to express endurance, and baser metals have been used for this purpose from time to time since; but the ideal marriage token, exquisitely described by an early English poet, has not and cannot be improved upon—it is the ring of purest virgin gold, neither too heavy nor yet too slender. It is softly rounded over, so that there are no sharp edges, and if you suspend it by a silken thread (as the child on the hearthrug has done with her trinkets) and smite it softly, it will ring out an indescribably sweet sound, which no other metal gives forth. If you have not heard this fairy-like music, try the experiment, and, having once heard the true ring of the true metal, you will never forget its sweetness afterward, and you will realize that no other token is so fitly symbolic of a true heart's devotion; while for the "posie" of the ring, no words are more appropriate than Herrick's lines already alluded to:

> And as this round
> Is nowhere found
> To flaw, or else to sever;
> So let our love
> As endless prove,
> And pure as gold forever.

—[N. Y. World.

The Coming Campaign.

The past week has been one of party activity throughout the country. So the entire list of delegates to both conventions will be made up. The most striking fact in what is going on is the dissimilarity of the attitude presented by the two great parties as they approach each other. The Democrats have one candidate for the chief place on the ticket, and only one. He is so obviously the unanimous choice of his party that there is no necessity and no use for another. Every vote will be cast for him on the first ballot amid a scene of enthusiasm that has rarely, if ever, been equalled at a national convention. A solid phalanx comes from every State in the Union to support the man who turned the tide of defeat that had run strongly for a quarter of a century, and has since so conducted himself in office as to silence the complaint that "the Democrats could not be trusted with power." The Republicans, on the other hand, are broken up into more groups than there are in the French Assembly, and there are almost as many candidates as there are Northern States. In the face of a palpable inability to unite upon any one name, they are busying themselves in an endeavor to find out whether the man who led them to defeat last time meant what he said when he declared that "his name would not be presented to the Convention." The longer the discussion on that point lasts the greater becomes the demoralization. So many party newspapers and leaders are committed against Mr. Blaine's nomination as inviting inevitable defeat, and so many of his supporters are incensed against the others for expressing that opinion that the whole party is more ready for a Kilkenny feline fight than for a harmonious Convention. It is now certain that Chauncey Depew's New York friends are in downright earnest about his candidature, and this must weaken Blaine's chances, which are nothing if not backed by a practically unanimous support from that pivotal State. Of course the unexpected may always take place in politics, and it may be that enthusiasm will yet center upon some one candidate. Indications from many different quarters, especially from Illinois, pointed to the strong possibility that the name of Judge Gresham might prove to be the rallying one, but it has just leaked out that he holds, and has expressed, opinions in regard to the tariff almost identical with those of Cleveland. In view of the pronounced character of many of the State platforms, it is difficult to see how a moderate tariff man could be the Republican nominee. [illegible] Illinois, a Republican stronghold and the State in which the convention is to be held, wants Judge Gresham and his tariff views and does not want Blaine. The party convention held the other day at Springfield enthusiastically endorsed Gresham and stabbed Blaine in this fashion: "We demand a candidate whose character and record command universal confidence, and who can make an aggressive and not a defensive campaign." The wicked Mugwumps seem to have indoctrinated Illinois. With such a game of cross purposes going on all along the line it may be possible to defeat the man of destiny now in the White House, but if that be so all ordinary methods of calculation are at fault. With unanimity and enthusiasm on one side, and suspicion, divided councils, demoralization and possibly a weak candidate on the other, the advantage at this time of writing is clearly with the Democrats. But November is a long way off yet, and it is possible for a great many things to happen before then. The working out of the political game is an interesting study to those who can look upon it with the cool discrimination of non-partisans.—[San Francisco News Letter.

Altogether the outlook was never so bright for the Democracy. What Mr. Cleveland won by the skin of his teeth four years ago he ought to win this fall by safer round majorities in every Southern State [illegible] ... [illegible] (Dem.)

RUSSIAN MYSTICISM.

Some Queer Slavonic Fanatics and Their Beliefs.

A SECT KNOWN AS "NEGATORS."

They Believe That Man Should Be Abandoned to His Natural Instincts Without Interference.

The interesting sect of "Negators" offers to us the spectacle of a strange religious pessimism. The doctrines of this sect push the idea of nihilism and of negation to their extremest limit. The members lead a life of vagabondism, and pass the larger portion of their existence in prison. The Government thinks their doctrines dangerous to public safety, and subjects them to the most rigorous punishments. Let us take as a type of this sect a certain merchant named Shishkin. In his search for truth he four times changed his sect, and finally became persuaded that all religion was error and lying. He addicted himself to the study of the sacred Scriptures and thought he perceived that they were not in accord with human nature, and then he came to repudiate all ideas of God and religion, as well as all human institutions, all authority, government and society. He was promptly arrested and imprisoned and all his property confiscated. He refused to justify himself or avail himself of legal help for his defense, persisted in his opinions, and continued to preach in the prison. Here is a curious specimen of his answers to the Judge d'Instruction:

Judge—Who are you?

Prisoner—Don't you see I'm a man? Are you blind?

J.—What is your religion?

P.—I have none.

J.—What God do you believe in?

P.—I don't believe in any God. God belongs to you—to you people. It was you who invented Him. I don't want Him.

J.—Do you worship the devil, then? (with some irritation.)

P.—I worship neither God nor devil, because I have no need of prayer. The devil is also an invention of yours. God and the devil are yours, as well as the Czar, the priests and Government officials. You are all children of the same father. I am not one of you, and I wish to know nothing of you.

Each for himself, say these sectaries; there is neither right, nor duty, nor social or political or religious hierarchy. Man, abandoned to his natural instincts, without hindrance from Government, will be irresistibly impelled toward truth and equity. They deny, without exception, all rights of property, and recognize no form of social organization. For them, marriage, the family, social duties, do not exist; they live in a fantastic world of liberty without limit, and despise all that surrounds them.

For example, if any one asked Shishkin for anything whatever, he would give it them at once; only it absolutely must be something useful, food, clothes, or money for vital needs, etc. But he would not give a halfpenny for tobacco, wine, or such like things. "I should prefer to throw the money out of the window rather than help you to poison yourself with tobacco," he answers to those who ask him for money to indulge in that habit. If any one thanks him, he answers: "What a stupid word! You have received what you wanted; you have eaten well, now go."

These sectaries are advocates of all that is natural: they never shave or cut their hair, they drink no spirits and do not smoke, so as not to spoil the natural beauty of the intellectual faculties. They dream of a life in which each should work for himself, satisfying his wants with the productions of the earth, and making for himself all necessary [illegible]. What is over ought to be given to those who are in want. They entertain a profound hatred for all compulsory work under all forms. They never go to service, even if threatened with death, and they employ no servants. When Shishkin was in prison they shaved him and tried to compel him to work, but he utterly refused, saying: "You have taken me by force. I did not ask you to shut me up. So now you ought to feed me and to work for me." It was of no use to flog him, to chain him to a wheelbarrow, to shut him up in a dungeon, to give him only bread and water, it had no effect. He remained immovable.

These sectaries do not allow of the exchange of products or of trade. "If you want anything and I can give it to you, take it. When I in my turn want anything, you will give it me." They preach free love and do not recognize marriage. They consider women to be independent beings, equal to men, free to choose lovers and occupations according to taste. They replace the word wife by friend.

A man, a woman and a child were brought before a judge, accused of belonging to the sect of Negators. "Is this your wife?" asked the judge. "No, she is not my wife." "But you live with her." "Yes; but she is not mine. She is her own." "Is this your husband?" "No, he is not my husband," answered the woman. "But how is it then?" asked the judge astonished. "I need him and he needs me; that is all; but we each belong to ourselves," answered the woman. "And this little girl, is she yours?" continues the judge. "No. She is of our blood, but she does not belong to us, but to herself." "But are you mad, then?" cried the magistrate out of patience.

"This cloak that you are wearing, is that yours?" "No, it is not mine," answered the sectary. "Why do you wear it then?" "I wear it because you have not taken it from me. This cloak was on the back of some one else, now it is on mine; perhaps to-morrow it will be on yours. How can you expect me to know to whom it belongs? Nothing belongs to me but my thought and my reason." And so on.

The words "faith," "power," "law," "usage," inspire them with profound horror. Under no pretext do they have recourse to the protection of the magistrate, preferring to suffer with patience. To appeal to the law for protection would be to recognize it, to submit to social institutions; but to submit to law is to destroy one's individuality, which should rest for its support only on the individual conscience and personal convictions.

It must be added that they do not believe in the life of the other world and the rewards of the future life. They hold that man is immortalized only in posterity, in behalf of which he spends his moral and physical force.

About twenty-five years ago a new mystical sect appeared in Russia, called the "Jumpers" (*Prigoony*.) The Caucasus and the neighboring countries serve as the place of exile to which the Government sends hardened and recalcitrant dissenters, fearing their demoralizing influence on the masses of the Russian people. There are to be met representatives of all the Russian sects—Molokanes, Skoptsys, Vagabonds, etc. There, because at so great a distance from the centre of government, and because the whole country is in a semi-savage condition, the sectaries find greater liberty to arrange their lives according to the precepts of their religion, and they take advantage of this to carry on an active propaganda among the natives and the Russian colonists. It was among this population of sectaries that the new sect Prigoony arose and carried fanaticism and religious ecstasy to the highest point. It [illegible] assurance and purification from past sin by confession to the elect of God. The enthusiasm aroused by this teaching was such that the new disciples left their work and devoted all their time to prayer, and to listening to sermons and instructive discourses. The principal dogma of this sect is the descent of the Holy Spirit upon believers. This descent takes place only upon the elect during religious meetings, and takes place continually only upon two or three persons in each meeting. Habitually it occurs only at the end of a meeting when all have been suitably prepared by prayer. The signs of his presence are chiefly an unusual pallor of the face, quickened breath, then a swaying of the whole body, then the persons begin to tap rhythmically with their feet and then follow jumpings and violent contortions, and in the end they fall heavily to the ground.

All this does not always follow in the same order. Some of the believers sway, and then, springing on the benches, begin to jump. Others fall from the benches to the floor, and there remain stretched out for a whole hour or more. Others march round the table with theatrical stride shaken by hysterical sobs. And while twirling in their places, throwing themselves about, falling on the ground or raising themselves again, they retain a fixed look of great solemnity and seriousness imprinted on their faces. The meeting ends with a fraternal greeting, the teachers and apostles embracing each other and then retiring to the opposite sides of the room. Then the brothers and sisters come to them successively, throw themselves on the ground three times before them and embrace them three times. This fraternal greeting lasts sometimes an hour or two, and the number of kisses each brother and sister receives reaches a hundred or more.—[Nineteenth Century.

LIVING AFTER BEING SCALPED.

Experience of a Florida Woman With the Seminole Indians.

During the Seminole Indian war of 1837 there were times when the Indians would leave off hostilities in order to make their crops and prepare anew for the warpath. All the settlers had to live in forts, and in planting crops and cultivating them some of them would work while others stood guard. During these cessations of hostilities some would return to their homes only to be driven back to the fort and sometimes killed and scalped.

Fleming Johns and his wife returned to their home, at what is now Baldwin, as the Indians had not been seen for some time. Early in the morning Johns got up, opened the door and looked around. He saw no signs of Indians, and went out to cut some firewood. While cutting, the Indians fired at and wounded him. He ran into the house and shut the door. His gun was on a rack. He reached for it, but fell from loss of blood, knocking off the hammer.

Johns had no other weapon, and was at the mercy of the Indians, who advanced to the door and began, with the ax, to knock it down. Johns offered them his home and all he had if they would spare his life. The Indians only laughed and cursed him. They broke the door down and shot him, and began to take what they wanted, ripping open the feather bed, pillows and bolsters, and packing up all they wanted.

Johns' wife looked on, every minute expecting to be killed and scalped. She told me they packed all they wanted before they molested her. An old Indian motioned her to leave, but she was afraid to move. He took her by the hand and led toward the door. She looked back and an Indian was raising his gun to shoot. She threw her arms over her eyes and he shot, the ball striking her arm and going through her neck. She fell forward, stunned, with her arm under her head. Before they got through scalping her she came to her senses, but feigned being dead. The Indians then set fire to the house and left quietly.

After they had been gone a short time, and the house was well on fire, she got up and tried to pull he dead husband from the burning house, and pulled him as far as the door, when she fainted. In falling, a pail of water was upset upon her, which brought her back to consciousness. She took a towel, folded it, and covered her head, and left, taking the road. Wanting water, and feeling faint, she went to a pond of water where she wet the towel and put it on her head. She saw horsemen coming and recognized her father-in-law. He also discovered her. The men leveled their guns to shoot her, and she was powerless to speak. Her father-in-law cried out to the men not to shoot, as it was Jane. She told what had happened. Some of them carried her to the station and some went to the house, but too late to get out the remains of her husband.

After she was well an Englishman persuaded her to go to Washington and get a pension, and she was exhibited. Her likeness was taken and hung in the Capitol. The Englishman ran off with all the money. She returned to Savannah, where she had a sister, and afterwards she married a man named Mathes, who was stabbed years afterward by a crazy man and died in Savannah. Mrs. Mathes then returned to Florida, where she had one brother and two sisters living, one of whom is my wife.

The Indians frequently came to my house, and she said she recognized one of them, the chief, Tonoman, as being the one that led her toward the door. She never would have anything to say to them, and said it made her sick to look at them. The Indians would talk and point at her as though they recognized her. Mrs. Jane Mathes died in 1874, and is buried in the cemetery of Fort Ogden.—[Jacksonville (Fla.) Times.

WRITING BY ELECTRICITY.

One of the Most Beautiful of Modern Inventions.

One of the most beautiful of modern inventions—it remains to be seen whether it is as useful as it is beautiful—the instrument devised by Mr. John Robertson for the transmission of writing by electricity, may now be seen at work at the American exhibition. Out of the top of a box, which is about the size of an ordinary dispatch box, protrudes what has the appearance of a stylographic pen. This, however, is not a pen, but the handle of the "transmitter," and its lower end is fixed to a light brass perpendicular bar. Any motion given by the hand—you hold it just like a pen—to the handle of the transmitter is communicated by this bar to two series of carbon disks contained within the box, and after various adventures among magnets, etc., is carried again to the top of the box, where it is reproduced exactly by a small ink-holding pen, whose point rests on a white paper tape. A clockwork apparatus pulls this tape along at a gentle pace; and after a little practice you find that it is quite easy to move the handle of the transmitter so that the pen shall write legibly on the moving tape.

Now, whatever is written on the tape before you is written simultaneously a mile off, or it may be fifty miles off, on a similar tape, by a similar instrument at the other end of the wire. The instrument is very compact, and apparently efficient; and, as it is quite silent, there seems no reason why a reporter in the House of Commons should not straightway write off his report of a debate to be instantaneously read off in Printing-House Square or Northumberland street. A name will be wanted for his machine. Perhaps the "wire-writer" will do.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

In Congressional circles: He—"Will you trust me, darling?" She (sobbing) [illegible]

Russian and Turk.

> There was a Russian came over the sea
> Just when the war was growing hot;
> And his name was Tjalikavakaree-
> Karindobrolikanahudarot-
> Shibkadirova-
> Ivardisticova-
> Sanilik
> Danerik
> Varagobhot.
>
> A Turk was standing upon the shore—
> Right where the terrible Russian had [illegible]
> And he cried: "Bismillah! I'm Ab-El-[illegible]
> Bazaroun-Kilgonantosgobross-
> Getanpravedi-
> Kilgekosladji
> Grivino
> Blivido-
> Jenikodesk!"
>
> So they stood like brave men long and [illegible]
> And they called each other their names,
> Till the lock-jaw seized them, and wh[illegible] fell
> They buried them both by the Irdesh[illegible]
> Kalatalustchuk-
> Mischtaribusicoup-
> Bulgari-
> Dulbary-
> Sagharimsing.— [Detroit Free [illegible]

Thousands of Dollars

Are spent every year by the people of th[illegible] for worthless medicines for the cure o[illegible] and lung diseases, when we know th[illegible] would only invest $1 in SANTA ABIE, [illegible] California discovery for consumption a[illegible] dred complaints, they would in th[illegible] remedy find relief. It is recommended [illegible] isters, physicians and public speake[illegible] Golden State. Sold and guaranteed [illegible] Hance, 77 and 79 North Spring street [illegible] bottle. Three for $2.50.

The most stubborn case of catarrh wi[illegible] ily succumb to CALIFORNIA CAT-[illegible] Six months' treatment for $1. By mail [illegible]

LEGAL.

RESOLUTION.

Resolution of the Board of Supervisors [illegible] County of Los Angeles, adopted Ma[illegible] 1888:

On motion of Supervisor Venable the [illegible] ing resolution of the Board of Supervi[illegible] Los Angeles County, California, was [illegible] mously adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears that the property [illegible] inafter described belongs to the County [illegible] Angeles, and is not required for public u[illegible] that the sale thereof will be for the best [illegible] ests of said county; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board [illegible] is hereby directed to give thirty days' [illegible] publication in the Los Angeles DAILY [illegible] and *Evening Express*, newspapers pub[illegible] said county, that said property will [illegible] public auction at the door of the Co[illegible] of said county, on Main street, in [illegible] Los Angeles, California, on the 7th day [illegible] 1888, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, to the [illegible] bidder for cash. The said parcel of l[illegible] situated in the City of Los Angeles, [illegible] and being lot No. 1 (with or without [illegible] ments), of "Subdivision of County [illegible] grounds," containing 7,403 acres, acc[illegible] map thereof recorded on page 1, b[illegible] Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles [illegible] aforesaid.

The Board reserves the right to reject [illegible] all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors [illegible] Angeles County, March 10, 1888.
mch11-30t C. H. DUNSMOOR, [illegible]

The above sale postponed until 12 [illegible] 1888.

By order of the Board of Supervisors [illegible] Angeles County.
my11-td C. H. DUNSMOOR, [illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Los Angeles Paper Company, Los [illegible] Cal.—Notice is hereby given that a [illegible] the Directors, held on the 2d day [illegible] 1888, an assessment of $10 per [illegible] levied upon the capital stock of this co[illegible] payable on or before the 10th day of [illegible] to W. R. Blackman, Secretary of the [illegible] tion, at his rooms 16 and 17, Univer[illegible] Block, No. 117 New High street, Ci[illegible] Angeles, Cal. Any stock upon which [illegible] assessment shall remain unpaid on the [illegible] of May, 1888, will be delinquent a[illegible] tised for sale at public auction; and [illegible] payment is made before, will be sol[illegible] 31st day of May, 1888, to pay the de[illegible] assessment, together with costs of a[illegible] and expenses of sale.

W. R. BLACKMAN, Sec[illegible]
117 New Hi[illegible]

Los Angeles, Cal., April 3, 1888.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.—The [illegible] which the above assessment is payab[illegible] linquent is hereby extended. The [illegible] to be payable on or before the 9th day [illegible] 1888. Any stock upon which this [illegible] shall remain unpaid on the 9th day [illegible] 1888, will be delinquent and adver[illegible] sale at public auction, and unless pa[illegible] made before will be sold on the 30th [illegible] June, 1888, to pay the delinquent a[illegible] together with costs of advertising [illegible] penses of sale. By order of the Direc[illegible]

W. R. BLACKMAN, Sec[illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Los Angeles Electric Company, Los [illegible] Cal. Notice is hereby given that at a m[illegible] the Directors, held on the 4th day of Ma[illegible] an assessment of one dollar per share wa[illegible] upon the capital stock of the corpo[illegible] payable on the 30th day of June, 1888, [illegible] Blackman, Secretary of the corporation [illegible] office of the company, rooms 16 and 17, [illegible] New High st., in the City of Los Ange[illegible] fornia. Any stock upon which this a[illegible] shall remain unpaid on the 30th day [illegible] 1888, will be delinquent and adverti[illegible] sale at public auction, and unless [illegible] made before, will be sold on the 21s[illegible] July, 1888, to pay the delinquent as[illegible] together with the costs of advertising [illegible] penses of sale.

W. R. BLACKMAN, Sec[illegible]
Rooms 16 and 17, No. 117 New Hi[illegible] Angeles, Cal. my[illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Hemet Land Company, 25 N. Ma[illegible] Los Angeles, Cal.—Notice is hereby gi[illegible] at a meeting of the Directors, held o[illegible] day of May, 1888, an assessment of [illegible] ($1.00) per share was levied upon [illegible] ble capital stock of the corporation [illegible] the 25th day of May, 1888, to E. [illegible] the First National Bank, Los A[illegible] Any stock upon which this asse[illegible] remain unpaid on the 6th day of [illegible] will be delinquent and advertised [illegible] public auction, and, unless paymen[illegible] before, will be sold on the 25th day [illegible] 1888, to pay the delinquent asses[illegible] gether with the costs of advertising [illegible] penses of sale. J. W. BARR, Sec[illegible]
25 N. Main street, Los Angele[illegible]
my7-mon5t

SEALED BIDS FOR 500,000 BRICK.

Office of the Clerk of the Board of [illegible] ors of Los Angeles county, Cal.—Se[illegible] will be received at this office unti[illegible] June 9th, 1888, for furnishing to the [illegible] County Poor Farm, five hundred [illegible] (500,000) brick. Bids to specify wh[illegible] furnished will be of [illegible] soil and [illegible] the farm or other place in the valley.

Proposals will also be received base[illegible] furnished by bidder for building a [illegible] ture 30x60 feet to be used tempora[illegible] commodation of inmates of Poor Fa[illegible] Board reserve the right to reject any [illegible]

By order of the Board of Supervis[illegible] Angeles county, Cal. C. H. DUNSMO[illegible]
May 24, 1888.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Los Angeles, Cal[illegible] 1888. Notice is hereby given that [illegible] ing named settler has filed notice of [illegible] tion to make final proof in support of [illegible] and that said proof will be made b[illegible] ister and Receiver at Los Angeles [illegible] July 12, 1888, viz: Geo. Stanard, [illegible] S. No. 5051, for the NW¼ sec. 14, T. [illegible] 16 west, S. B. M. He names the follo[illegible] nesses to prove his continuous reside[illegible] and cultivation of, said land, viz: [illegible] Young, John Baldy, of Elizabeth L[illegible] J. W. Cussack, G. M. Church, of [illegible] Cal. H. W. PATTON, [illegible]
my24-30t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Noel, deceased.—[illegible] hereby given by the undersigned, admi[illegible] of the estate of John Noel, decease[illegible] creditors of, and all persons havi[illegible] against the said deceased, to exhibit [illegible] with the necessary vouchers, wi[illegible] months after the first publication [illegible] tice to the said administrator, at hi[illegible] business, No. 42 North Main street, [illegible] of Los Angeles, in the county of L[illegible]

Dated this 15th day of May, A. D. [illegible]
my20 4w JAMES NOEL, Admi[illegible]

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stoc[illegible] the Los Angeles Gas Company for [illegible] of officers for the ensuing year, a[illegible] transaction of such other business [illegible] brought before the meeting, will be [illegible] office of the company, 295 North [illegible] in this city, on Tuesday, the 5th d[illegible] 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM[illegible]
my21-td

Railroad Consolid[illegible]

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTE [illegible] case made and provided, not[illegible] given that the Southern Pacific Ra[illegible] pany, the San Jose and Almad[illegible] Company, the Pajaro and Santa C[illegible] Company, the Monterey Railro[illegible] the Monterey Extension Railro[illegible] the Southern Pacific Branch R[illegible] pany, the San Pablo and Tulare R[illegible] pany, the San Pablo and Tulare [illegible] Railroad Company, the San Ra[illegible] Railroad Company, the Stockton a[illegible] opolis Railroad Company, the St[illegible] Tulare Railroad Company, the St[illegible] Valley and Yosemite Railroad Com[illegible] Los Angeles and San Diego Railroad [illegible] the Los Angeles and Independence [illegible] Company, the Long Beach, Whitti[illegible] Angeles County Railroad Company, [illegible] Beach Railroad Company, the Southe[illegible] Railroad Extension Company, and [illegible] and San Bernardino Railroad Co[illegible] the written consent of the stockhold[illegible] ing more than three-fourths in value [illegible] stock of each of said corporations [illegible] and by agreement of the respective [illegible] Directors of said corporations, [illegible] tered into in accordance with [illegible]

LEGAL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of the County of Los Angeles, State of California. In the matter of Robert Hentig and Mary Hentig, partners as R. Hentig & Co., insolvent debtors. Order adjudication of insolvency. Robert Hentig and Mary Hentig having filed in this court their petition, schedules and inventories in insolvency, from which it appears that they are and have been residents of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, for more than six months next preceding the filing of their petition, and that they have been partners in trade under the firm name of R. Hentig & Co., and as such partners, as well as individuals, they owe debts exceeding in amount the sum of $300, and that they are, as partners, as well as individuals insolvent debtors, as they are hereby declared to be insolvent.

The Sheriff of the County of Los Angeles is hereby directed to take possession of all the joint stock and property of the partnership, and also all the separate estate of each of the said partners, excepting such parts thereof as may be exempt by law, and all deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, both of the partnership and of said partners individually, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee in this matter.

All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent debtors, jointly or individually, or to deliver any property belonging to them, or to either of them, or to any person, firm, corporation or association, for their use, or that of either of them; and the said debtors, jointly and severally, are hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of the copartnership aforesaid be and appear before the Honorable W. P. Gardiner, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, in open court, at the courtroom of said Department No. 2, Jones Block, in the County of Los Angeles, on the eleventh day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estates of said debtors.

It is further ordered that this order be published in the Los Angeles Daily HERALD, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Los Angeles, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents, or against either of them, be stayed.

A. W. HUTTON, Judge.

Dated Los Angeles, May 9, 1888.
Endorsed: Filed May 9, 1888.
CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By J. M. DUNSMOOR, Deputy
GRAVES, O'MELVENY & SHANKLAND,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
W. S. WRIGHT, of Counsel. my10

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Of the County of Los Angeles, State of California. In the matter of Robert Hentig and Thomas W. Jeffress, partners as Hentig and Jeffress, insolvent debtors. Order, Adjudication of Insolvency. Robert Hentig and Thomas W. Jeffress having filed in this court their petition, schedules and inventories in insolvency, from which it appears that they are and have been residents of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, for more than six months next preceeding the filing of their petition, and that they have been partners in trade under the firm name of Hentig & Jeffress, and as such partners, as well as individuals, they owe debts exceeding in amount the sum of $300, and that they are, as partners, as well as individuals, insolvent debtors, as they are hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the County of Los Angeles is hereby directed to take possession of all the joint stock and property of the partnership, and also all the separate estate of each of the said partners, excepting such parts thereof as may be exempt by law, and of all deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, both of the partnership and of said partners individually, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee in this matter.

All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent debtors, jointly or individually, or to deliver any property belonging to them or to either of them, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for their use, or that of either of them; and the said debtors jointly and severally, are hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of the copartnership in aforesaid be and appear before the Honorable W. P. Gardiner, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles in open court, at the courtroom of said court, department No. 2, Jones block, in the County of Los Angeles, on the eleventh day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estates of said debtors.

It is further ordered that this order be published in the Los Angeles Daily HERAD, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Los Angeles, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents or against either of them be stayed.

W. P. GARDINER, Judge.

Dated Los Angeles, May 7, 1888.
CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By F. B. FANNING, Deputy Clerk.
GRAVES, O'MELVENY & SHANKLAND,
Attorneys for Debtors.
W. S. WRIGHT, of Counsel. my8-35t

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Philip Sichler vs Peter Eschelbach, D. J. Lewis, assignee of Peter Eschelbach, N. Vanderlip, L. Gottschalk, Chas Dillman, Chas. Kohler and F. Endl. Sheriff's Sale No. 7544. Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale. Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, on the 15th day of May, A. D., 1888, in the above entitled action, wherein Philip Sichler, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Peter Eschelbach, et als, defendants, on the 14th day of May, A. D., 1888, for the sum of $7,411 dollars in gold coin of the United States, which said decree was, on the 15th day of May, A. D., 1888, recorded in judgment book 8 of said Court, at page —, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The same being twenty acres of land bounded east by land owned by the estate of Louis C. Birch and Joseph Burch or assigns; south by land owned by Mrs. Maggie Winbigler; west by land now owned by D. H. Samis, north by the County road leading from Santa Ana to Tustin City, and being a part of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 5 south, range 9 west, San Bernardino meridian and being the same premises conveyed to Mortgager by deed from D. H. Samis and wife, dated April 12th, 1881.

Public notice is hereby given, That on Saturday the 9th day of June, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Los Angeles, on Spring street, I will, in obedience to said order, of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1888.
JAMES C. KAYS,
Sheriff of Los Angeles County, California.
my 17-td.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF LOS ANGELES Township, County of Los Angeles, State of California. B. E. Taney, Justice of the Peace. O. H. Kiefer and P. P. Kiefer, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of Kiefer & Co., plaintiff, vs. W. J. Stevenson, defendant. Summons.

The people of the State of California send greeting to W. J. Stevenson, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Justice's Court of Los Angeles Township, Los Angeles County, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office, in the said township, the complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the township in which this action is brought, or, if served out of said township, but in said county, within ten days; or within twenty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover of and from you the sum of 241.75 dollars alleged to be due plaintiffs for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered at defendant's special instance and request, to the amount of $144 25-100 having been sold and delivered by plaintiffs; and the sum of $97 50-100 being for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by S. Cohen & Co., which said claim was duly assigned plaintiffs before the commencement of suit herein, reference being had to the complaint filed herein; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and take judgment against you for the sum of 241 75-100 dollars, together with costs of suit.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1888. B. E. TANEY,
Justice of the Peace.
THOS. B. BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
my29-60t

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

The qualified electors of Vernon school district are hereby notified that there will be an election held in the public school building on June 15th, 1888, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not school bonds shall be issued to the amount of five thousand dollars. The money obtained from the sale of said bonds, to be expended in furnishing better accommodations for the pupils of said school. Said bonds shall run for the term of ten years, draw eight per cent. per annum interest and to be of the following denomination, viz: One hundred dollar bonds. Said election shall be held in conformity with sections 1833 and 1834 of the political code, excepting the words to appear upon the ballots, which shall be, "Bonds, Yes," or "Bonds, No." Messrs. M. T. Berry, T. Millsap, and M. Draper are hereby appointed judges of said election.

ISAAC GIBBS,
G. W. TOWNSEND,
S. T. ANDERSON,
my26-21t Trustees.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles, ss.

In the matter of the Estate of Clark Beach, deceased. Notice for publication of time for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 25th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the courtroom of this Court, Department Two thereof, in the Jones Block, City of Los Angeles and State of California, has been [illegible] as the time and place for hearing the application of Elizabeth Beach and [illegible] praying that a document now [illegible]

DAILY HERALD.

United States Signal Service.

Report of observations taken at Los Angeles, California, June 2, 1888, by the War Department:

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Dew point.	W'd	Ve-loy	Wea-ther.
4:07 A. M.	29.98	54	54	E	5	Clo'dy
12:07 P. M.	30.02	75	57	S	9	Clear.
7:07 P. M.	29.97	62	57	W	6	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 76; minimum temperature, 54.

NEWS NOTES.

The Board of Supervisors will meet to-morrow morning.

The funeral of W. W. Stilson will take place from his late residence at Angeleño Heights at 2 P. M. to-day.

The Knights of Labor, L. A. No. 2405, met for the usual weekly session at the Masonic Hall last night.

The Sons of Veterans held their usual regular weekly meeting at the N. S. G. W. Hall, on Main street, last night.

The new hotel Lincoln, on Hill street, near Second, will open next week with a hop, of which notice will be given later.

The dining-rooms of the St. Nicholas were opened for the first time last night. An elegant repast was served and a pleasant time experienced.

The testimonial concert to the Misses Joran at Turnverein Hall on the 15th instant promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

Transfers of real estate yesterday amounted to $256,962 and were 127 in number. Of these 30 were for nominal considerations and 51 were for more than $1,000 each.

The members of the Merrill Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars met for the usual weekly session at the Pythian Hall, on Spring street, last night; but no business of importance was transacted.

A new solid stone gutter is being constructed at the south end of Temple street, and will, it is to be hoped, prevent in future the large mud puddle that usually exists there during the rainy season.

Amongst the numerous photographs of the interior of the Hotel Westminster, and now on view in the office, is one which gives a capital picture of the hall, showing Governor Stoneman seated in the foreground.

The Alumni of the Los Angeles High School will meet to-morrow evening in the office of the President, Mr. Savage, on New High, near Temple street. An interesting meeting is expected and a large attendance is desired.

The Semi-Tropic Fruit, Land and Water Company filed articles of incorporation yesterday with the following directors: Alva Odell, J. M. Gregory, Eugene Korn, Sam De Bow and J. B. Ralston. The capital stock is placed at $200,000, of which $180,000 has been subscribed.

The I. O. O. F. Hall, on Spring street, was occupied last night by the Massasoit Tribe of the Independent Order of Red Men, for the purpose of holding their regular bi-weekly session. The most important item of the proceedings was the election of officers, who will be inaugurated at the first meeting held next month.

The regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Prohibition Society was held last night at the Central Baptist or Good Templars' Hall on Main street, between Requena and Commercial streets. The main feature of the proceedings was an address given by the Reverend Mr. Kingdon, of Australia.

Personals.

Miss Kate English, of Visalia, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. A. L. Cone, of Boston, Mass., is a guest at the Nadeau House.

Mr. M. Meybery will leave for the north on this morning's train.

M. W. Hazeltine and daughter, of Chicago, are at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. W. Mentzer, a prominent resident of Long Beach, is at the Depot Hotel.

Jailor Russell left last night for Tennessee and will be absent about a month.

E. J. Stimson and F. Noble, of Coronado Beach, are guests of the Hollenbeck.

Mr. R. Tobin, President of the Hibernia Bank, San Francisco, will return home to-day.

Mr. J. B. Blatterman, of Louisville, Ky., registered at the Hotel Westminster yesterday.

Mr. E. O. Bartlett, a jewelry drummer from New York is to be found at the Oxford Hotel.

Mr. P. W. Soto, of Newhall, is back again in this city, and is quartered at the St. Elmo Hotel.

S. G. Waldron and wife and F. W. Pilsboy, of San Francisco, are sojourning at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. J. A. Bilderrain, from Pomona, a brother of the Refugio, is stopping at the St. Elmo Hotel for a few days.

Mr. R. H. Crook arrived in the city yesterday from Arizona, and is residing temporarily at the Oxford Hotel.

Isidore Lacoste, a resident of Pomona, is in the city for a brief period, and has made the St. Elmo Hotel his headquarters.

J. W. Vance, baggage master of the Banning train of the Southern Pacific Railroad left yesterday for a trip to the East.

Mr. A. McLoomis, a resident of El Paso, Texas, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Hotel Westminster.

Mr. John Behan, Governor of the Arizona Territorial Prison at Yuma, has been on a short visit to town, and left for home last night.

First Lieutenant I. S. McCaleb, acting engineer, on the staff of Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, is a guest at the Hotel Westminster.

Mr. Romeo Manbais, of this city, left for San Francisco last night. He will be absent for some time, and will visit Salt Lake ere his return.

Milton S. Monroe and his charming wife have been staying at the Oxford Hotel, but left for their home at Monrovia yesterday evening.

Mr. M. M. Moore, of New York City, is stopping at the New United States Hotel, having come out to California to secure some of its climate.

The popular boot and shoe store salesman, John L. Sage, of New York, is in the city, and his headquarters is at the New United States Hotel.

Mr. Carroll Cook, the San Francisco attorney who made himself celebrated during the trial of the celebrated Schillaber estate case, is in the city.

Mr. W. R. Alberger, of San Francisco, is in the city, on business connected with the excursion agency he represents, and his temporary home is the Oxford Hotel.

Mr. Jas. Greenwood, of ... and Mr. J. V. ... Pa., are inspecting the beau... fornia together, and are regist... Nadeau House.

General Miles and Mrs. Miles attended the matinee at the Pavilion yesterday afternoon. They were there at the ...

...itation of handsome Master Sher... Miles. It was the young gentle...'s first visit to a theater, and he was ...ap the most attentive and appreci... of any in the audience.

A Zither Concert.

...grand zither concert was given by ...r F. Lauterbach and his pupils at the ... Turner Hall last night. There was a ...e attendance, the house being filled ...h friends of the numerous per...ers. The following programme was ...llently rendered throughout, the ...y Song," executed on seventeen ...ers, being especially fine: ...ening march, Miss Fanny Rech, ...rs. Chas. Seidel, Chas. Gollmer, Jr., ...uppert, J. Bidkel and F. Lauter...; song, "Liederlust," (G. Kiese...er) Los Angeles Fest-chor Singing ...ety; May song, (Joergens) executed ...ishers, Miss F. Rech, P. Frowiss, C. ...wig, L. Brederhoeft, A. Schwanecke ...Mrs. J. Ransom, Messrs. C. Seidel, ...ollmer, Jr., A. Ruppert, J. Bickel, ...hopt, C. Offt, E. S. Hubbard, W. E. ...bbard, Wm. Lieben, V. Neisse, ...F. Lauterbach, with bow zither; ...g, "The Scout," (Campana,) Sterling ...e quartette, Messrs. S. M. Richard..., H. C. Plimpton, G. W. Ragland and ...nodgrass; fantasia for piano and zi...r, (J. Blechinger,) Miss Florence ...ry and F. Lauterbach; song, "Ich ...e dich," (Haertel,) Los Angeles ...-chor; duett, "A Sweet Souvenir," ...Eberly,) F. Lauterbach and Chas. ...; zither duett, Miss Kate Schoene... and F. Lauterbach; finale, "National ...s," ensemble.

...hen the last piece was concluded, ...hairs were taken from the center of ...oom and the audience and perform... mingled in a social dance to the ...ic of Bosshard Brothers' popular ..., which was kept up until some ... after the midnight hour was chimed ... the Court House clock.

The Real Estate Situation.

...ring a conversation with a promin... real estate operator yesterday, that ...leman remarked that a great deal of ...centration of property is going on. ...ople are selling off a number of their ..." said he, "and using the money ... obtained for the improvement of ... other property, in many cases ...ling residences and business places ...con."

"...s there any trouble in getting third ...ments?" asked the scribe.

"None at all. Money is quite easy for ...imate purposes. What may be ...ed wildcat speculation is all ..., and it has been succeeded ...a solid business movement which ... of far more advantage to ...city's progress then staking out lots ...laces where there never, or at least, ...for many years, will be a probability ...owns springing up. A good sign of ...situation is that people holding good ...perty are all loathe to sell, preferring ...uild on it and rely on the revenue ... will be produced in the regular ...r of business.

Women's Relief Corps.

...largely attended meeting of the ...en's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., ...held yesterday afternoon at the ...onic Hall, South Spring street, Mrs. ...E. Fitch being in the chair. The ...eedings which were of no special ...rtance were enhanced by the ...ition of the following appropriate ...ramme: Piano solo, "Memorial ...h," Miss Alice Fitch; prayer by ...er Ransome; song, "My Dream," ... Nell Carter; Memorial address, ... Lydia A. Prescott; recitation, ...a's Grave," Miss Louise Williams; ... "Wait Patiently," Miss N. Carter; ...rks suitable to the occasion by ...er Ransome, concluding with the ...g, "America," in which all joined.

A Benefit Performance.

...Spanish citizens of this city were ...nt en masse at the Armory Hall ... night, the occasion being the pro...on of the grand spectacular drama ... Madgyares," in four acts, the pro...s of ... were tendered as a bene... the popular comic tenor of the Zar... Company, Mr. C. Antonio Sanchez. ...house was packed from floor to ceil... and the beneficiary received an ova... which nearly "brought down the ...e." Senorita Mercedes made an ...llent "Marta," and the Senora M. de ...hez, in the part of an "Aldeana," ... decided hit. The support was ex...t throughout, and the piece was re... with universal satisfaction by the ...ience.

A New Cable Road.

...r cable railroad is to be con... in this city, and the franchise ... will be applied for during the com... week. It will start at the corner of ... and Fort streets, then run north to ... street, then west up Sand to Phila...ia street, then north to Bellevue ...e and up that thoroughfare to the ...s' Hospital. This road will bring a ... amount of valuable property into ...communication and will be a valu... addition to the traveling accommo...ns of the city. The projector of the ...prise is Mr. C. M. Wells, of the Los ...les Safe Deposit Company.

A Runaway.

...o horses attached to a light buggy, ...g down Alameda street without ...river to control their movements, ...he spectacle that called for the atten... of passers-by on that thoroughfare ...o'clock yesterday morning. Numer...ticles had a narrow escape from ...ion with the runn-aways, who were ...hecked until they ran into a post at ...orner of Pine street, which smashed ...uggy they were drawing into frag...s. Officer Arnaz, who was in pur...hen arrived on the scene and se...g the animals took them to the ...d.

Settled.

...was anticipated the attachment ...ought by the First National Bank ...st E. J. Baldwin to recover $20,000 ...wo ten thousand notes given in ...h, 1886, was settled yesterday by ...ayment of the amount sued for to ... bank. Mr. Unruh states that no ...e was given to him as Mr. Baldwin's ...sentative in his absence that the ... were due, and that the commence... of the suit was a surprise to him.

A Small Strike.

...rinter's strike on a small scale oc...d on Friday night in the office of ... *Commercial Bulletin*. The trouble ...nated through one of the proprietors ...ing up the forms, and the type...s, who are all union men, left their .... The paper was, however, got out ...ght as the matter was all in form, ...n attempt will be made during the ...g week to get a new set of men.

The Cable Company.

... Charles Forman, General Manager ...e Los Angeles Cable Street Railway, ...sent in San Francisco and it is ru...d that a deal is being made with a ...garding the construction of five ... the new cable road in this city. ...man will return to-morrow and ...re definite news can be obtained.

A Building Association.

...e Los Angeles Building Association wi...e in working order some time dur...e week, and the by-laws are al... in the printer's hands. Money ... loaned for building purposes at a ... rate, and the association will ... do much towards populating ...

THE BOY WHO WINS.

An Anecdote Showing What Determination Will Do.

Who wins in any undertaking? He who starts in with a resolute determination to succeed and sticks to it. In everything there are discouragements and obstacles to be overcome. A pretty illustration of this is found in the following anecdote: At one of the mills in the city of Boston a boy was wanted, and a piece of paper was tacked on one of the posts:

"Boy wanted. Call at the office to-morrow morning."

At the time named there was a host of boys at the gate. All were admitted, but the overseer was a little perplexed as to the best way of choosing one from so many, and he said, "Now, boys, when I only want one of you how can I choose from so many?"

After thinking a moment he called them into the yard, drove a nail into a tree, and taking a short stick, told them that the boy who could hit the nail with a stick a little distance from the tree should have the place.

The boys tried three times and failed to hit the nail. They were told to come again next morning. When the gate was opened there was but one boy, who, after being admitted, picked up the stick, and throwing it at the nail, hit it every time.

"How is this?" said the overseer. "What have you been doing?"

And the boy said: "You see, I have a mother, and we are very poor. I have no father, and I thought I would like to get the place and so help all I can; and after going home yesterday I drove a nail into the barn and have been trying ever since, and have come down this morning to try again."

The boy was admitted to the place. Many years have passed, and this boy is now a prosperous man. His success has come by perseverance.—[Youth's Companion.

The Mantel Company.

Yesterday the Los Angeles Mantel Company celebrated the first anniversary of its opening day by throwing open its magnificent establishment on the corner of Fort and Second streets to the inspection of the public. The history of the progress of Messrs. Newsom and Rebman, who represent the company, is the best evidence of the satisfactory nature of the goods they supply. One year ago they went into the mantel business at No. 108 Main street with but a few samples, expecting to do a small commission business. To-day they carry one of the finest lines of goods in the country, comprising mantels of all descriptions, brass goods, floor tiling, etc., their stock representing about $30,000 in value. It should be borne in mind that most of the goods they sell are home-manufactured, being turned out from their large establishment on Fifth and San Pedro streets. Some of the articles for sale are remarkably cheap, as the firm caters for plain work as well as for the more ornamental and expensive articles. A walk through the capacious storerooms should be taken by all who are about to furnish their establishments, for no matter how rare may be the article required here it may be found. A specialty is made regarding the tiling, as all of the designs are dissimilar, a great relief from the old-fashioned factory pattern style. The firm has on its books orders to furnish the Bryson Block with mantels, and have already decorated in this manner the California Bank building, the San Gabriel and San Dimas hotels, and several private houses. The wooden mantels that are exposed for sale are as cheap as any in the market, and among the fancy goods may be obtained beauteous designs in marbleized iron, slate, bronze and California onyx.

A Fine Building and Good Firm.

Messrs. J. N. Preston & Son, architects, have removed from 75 North Spring street to 41 South Spring, where they are now at work on the plans for the Burdick building which will ornament the corner of Spring and Second streets. The front elevation of this building shows that the architects are making a new departure in the character of Los Angeles buildings. The entire Spring and Second street fronts, from the basement to the top of the sixth story, including the friezes and cornices, will be stone. It will be, perhaps, the prettiest and most substantial looking building in the city. There will be two large store-rooms fronting on Spring street and three on Second. The second, third, fourth and fifth stories will be arranged for offices; the sixth story will be divided into living apartments and a lodge-room or hall. It is evident that the designing of the building has fallen into good hands. Messrs. Preston & Son have been here only a little more than a year, but in that time they have, by close application to business and their gentlemanly and courteous bearing, supplemented by a thorough knowledge of their profession, built up a fine business, besides making for themselves many warm friends. They have furnished the plans for Ellis College and many other of our best buildings.

A CANDID CONFESSION.

For several years I suffered from Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, the latter being so severe at times that I could scarcely attend to my work. My appetite was poor and I was much emaciated, but through the free use of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla my appetite and digestion improved 'till my health was perfectly restored.

John McLellan
Redding, Cal.

PUT ME ON THE LIST.

I suffered for years from catarrh. It destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief, until I commenced using "the California Remedy," Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I began taking it last spring and am now entirely free from this disgusting disease, and am again strong and healthy.

Lizzie A. Hall
Mohave, Cal.

DENNY O'BRIEN'S LUCK.

An Oysterman's Dollar Put Out at Heavy Interest.

Denny O'Brien is a quiet man, and has for some time been engaged as an oysterman in the market on the corner of Grant avenue and Sutter street. The following little dialogue will tell the story of his luck:

"You are the lucky man, are you?"

"You bet," was the quiet rejoinder; and then Denny added: "It's a kind of funny story, I tell you. About six months ago a friend of mine came along and said, 'Denny, loan me a dollar.' Well, I didn't half like lending it, but I thought the fellow was down on his luck and that it might bring me luck, so I slung it over the counter to him, and my mate here whispers, 'that's the last of that dollar.' We don't belong exactly to the moneyed aristocracy, though sometimes you do find a nobleman in our crowd. Still I said 'Let it go; I guess I can stand it.' I forgot all about it till a month ago, and I was just starting to work—I work the night shift, you know —when up comes this pal o' mine and says 'Here you are, Denny; here's your dollar,' and he throws it on top of the oysters right here. Well, to cut a long story short, I thought as I had never expected to get it back, I might as well risk it in a lottery ticket, and next day I went and bought a coupon, No. 51,570. Of course I never thought I would win anything, but I got there just the same, and the last of that dollar was a $15,000 prize in the Louisiana State Lottery."

"What am I going to do? Well, as to that I can't say; but I'm working here still, so you see I haven't lost my head over it, and I ain't married, so I am in no hurry about spending it. You bet I'll never say no to a poor devil that wants to borrow a dollar when I know he's hard up."—[San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, April 5.

Coal, Wood, Charcoal and Coke.

Wellington coal $16 per ton; Coos Bay coal $11.50 per ton; Welsh steam coal $12.50 per ton; Screenings $7 per ton. Special rates for the above in ten ton lots. Charcoal from 60 cents to 75 cents per sack. Reduced prices for oak and mesquit wood for brickyards in car-load lots. Walter S. Maxwell, office No. 8 Court street, telephone 33; yard Alameda and Jackson streets, telephone 317.

Removal.

The office of the City Directory ...

Removal Sale—People's Store.

Third week of the great removal sale! Success upon success! Crowds of people throng our establishment and are benefited by our bargains!

25c.—See what 25c. will buy to-morrow—25c.—Impossible for us to describe the articles, or even mention every one. We will give a list of a few of the many on sale to-morrow at 25c.:—

Foulard silks 22 inches wide, pure silk, in cream, blue, tan, brown, etc., at 25c. a yard; worth 60c.
Black silk faced brocaded and striped velvets at 25c. a yard; worth $1.
Black and white striped summer silks at 25c. a yard; worth 49c.
Colored satins, all shades, heavy nap, 25c. a yard; worth 50c.
Pin check dress goods, double-fold, elegant material, 25c. a yard; worth 50c.
Checked ladies' cloths, 25c. a yard; all wool, double fold and worth 50c.
A blue twilled flannel, all wood, for bathing suits, 25c. a yard; worth 40c.
Linen napkins, 25c. a dozen—fair sizes; worth 50c. Do not come too late. Four good sized towels, 25c.; worth 50c.
Checked nainsooks, five yards for 25c.; you have always paid 50c. for same amount.
Shelf oil cloth, four yards for 25c.; rich patterns and worth 50c.
Lace curtain net, 25c. a yard, 54 inches wide, with taped edge, side border; pattern sold formerly at 45c.
Turkey red stand covers, warranted to wash, 25c.; worth 40c.
Pillow case cotton, two yards for 25c.; worth 40c.
Children's lace bonnets, 25c. each, made of embroidery in Normandy shape, 25c. each; worth 50c.
Ladies' gauze undershirts, 25c. each—a good article; worth 45c.
Ladies' balbriggan undershirts, 25c. each, silk bound and stitched; worth 50c.
Ladies' muslin nightgowns, nicely made, 25c.; worth 50c.
Ladies' muslin chemise, full length, 25c. each; worth 45c.
Ladies' muslin drawers, well made, 25c.; worth 45c.
Children's dresses 25c. each; worth 40c.
Ladies' corset covers, made of muslin, cut square front six tucks, 25c. each; worth 40c.
Ladies' aprons, made of lawn muslin and scrim, extra wide, inch tuck and deep hem, 25c. each; worth 39c.
Odds and ends in ladies' corsets, 25c. each; worth 50c.
Opera bustles, the best shape, 25c. each; worth 50c.
Spanish silk lace tie, over 1½ yards long, 25c. each; worth 60c.
Bolting cloth for ladies dresses in white, pink and blue and other shades, 25c. a yard; worth 50c.
Beaded passementerie, the style, width and pattern will more than surprise you; 25c. a yard, worth 75c.
Beaded ornaments seven inches long, made entirely of beads, 25c. each; worth 50c.
Mulls in all shades at 25c. a yard; sold formerly at 50c.
Ladies real lisle thread hose in solid colors, 25c. a pair; worth 50c.
Black fans ornamented with paintings, 25c. each. The best value we have ever offered at 50c.
Worsted braid trimming in snake patterns, all shades, 25c. a yard; always sold at 50c.
Ladies spun silk black gloves at 25c. a pair. Remember these are spun silk and not taffeta; 25c. a pair; worth and always sold for 50c.
Real spun silk mitts 25c., just half price; never before was sold for less than 50c.
Extra wide to extra fine embroideries, 25c. a yard. Don't fail to see this line; worth 45c. and 50c. yard.
Sash ribbons 25c. a yard. Six inches wide and worth 50c. a yard.
Children's ribbed solid colored stockings, five pair for 25c.; worth 50c.
Ounce bottles of cologne at 25c. a bottle; worth 50c. All odors.
Children's real lisle thread hose in solid colors 25c. a pair; worth 50c.
Ten spools of cotton, each containing 500 yards of thread, for 25c.; worth 50c.
Silk handkerchiefs with handsome borders, large size, 25c. each; worth 50c.
Handsome embroidered hemstitched handkerchiefs 25c. each; worth 50c.
Hair bustles, metallic or bristle, 25c. each; worth 45c.
Spray of flowers, in rich effect, 25c. each; worth 40c.
Wreath of flowers 25c. each; worth 50c.
Confirmation wreaths 25c each; worth 50c.
Ladies' flat shaped shade hats, in black and white, 25c; worth 50c.
Children's sailor hats, 25c. each; reduced from 50c.
Fancy ribbons for hat trimming, 25c. a yard; worth 50c.
Infants' shoes, button and toe cap, at 25c. a pair; worth 50c.
Men's gray mixed undershirts, 25c. each; silk stitched and bound; worth 50c.
Gent's British socks, two pairs for 25c.; just the price of one pair.
Boys navy blue calico waists, nicely made, warranted to wash, 25c. each; worth 50c.
Men's lisle thread socks, 25c. a pair; just the thing for warm weather, and worth 50c. a pair.
Gents' lawn ties, in knot shape, 5 for 25c.; worth 50c.
Boys' straw hats, 25c. each; worth 50c.
Men's straw hats, splendid shade hat, 25c. each; worth 50c.
Men's striped socks, 5 pairs for 25c.; worth 50c.
Linen sunshade, in black, only 25c.; worth 40c.
Ladies' wash poplin skirts, with ruffle round the bottom, 25c. each; worth 50c.
Ottoman stand covers, with Turkish designed patterns, 25c. each; reduced from 50c
Children's low-cut shoes, broken sizes, 25c. a pair; worth 75c.

A few extra specials:—

A few extraordinary specials, which we cannot let pass by without making special mention thereof; they are of such great value that it would be an injustice were we not to place them before the public in print.

First—Window shades, 73c. each:—
The handsomest line of dado opaque spring roller window shades ornamented with illuminated tinsel painting, Turkish patterns, the richest we have ever seen, fixtures complete, 73c. each; worth $1.50. Don't come too late.

Second—Mull dress patterns, $1.98 a suit:—
A line of extra fine mull dress patterns, consisting of 10 yards of material and 9 yards of embroidery to match. These suits are on display in our window, and in passing by please have a peep at them; in either cream or white, and worth $3.50.

Third—Serge dress goods, 15c. a yard:—
This line is of such great value that we cannot do them justice on paper. It requires your personal inspection, and you will hardly believe it—full 34 inches wide at 15c. a yard. The best bargain at 25c. a yard ever sold.

Fourth—Dress goods 8½c. a yard:—
Remember this line is double fold, 36 inches wide, in choice patterns, at 8½c. a yard; worth 15c.

Fifth—Ladies' jerseys 49c.:—
Several lines of jerseys, colors and black, to close out to-day at 49c. each; worth as high as $1.

Sixth—Silk sunshades, $1.98 each:—
A large sized, oil boiled, silk covered sunshade at $1 98, with bone handle, and worth $2.50.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

Monday, June 4, 1888.

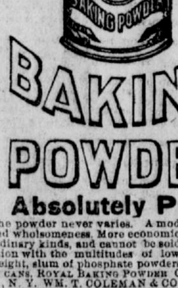
We are pained to announce the death of our esteemed friend's, Mr. D. Botiller, ten-year-old son, which took place this morning at 7 A. M. The funeral will take place to-day at 9 A. M. from residence, 743 South Spring street.

Canned Lunch Goods

Of A 1 quality now come in well for summer use, at H. Jevne's, 38 and 40 North Spring street.

Stop and Look

At the elegant line of toilet soaps just received at Seymour & Johnson Co., corner First and Fort streets.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A model of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., San Francisco, Agents. a6-12m

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
University of California.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES will commence June 1, 1888. For particulars address

R. A. McLEAN, M. D., Dean,
603, Merchant street, San Francisco, Cal.
my28 th4t

THE ERTEL VICTOR ...

H. MOSGROVE & CO.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE. IT WILL PAY —TO— COME EARLY.



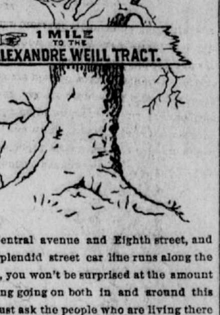
200 BEADED WRAPS, BEADED CAPES, Beaded Pelarines, Shoulder Capes, High Cost Novelty Wraps, $10, $15, $20, $25, WORTH $12.50 to $40.

150 LADIES' DRESSES, WOOLEN DRESSES, Black Cashmere DRESSES, $10, $12.50, $15, $20, $25, WORTH $15 to $35.

21 SOUTH SPRING STREET. my29

SURPRISED
—AND—
DELIGHTED!

That's what every one is who visits the Alexandre Weill tract. And no wonder, for there the work of improvement goes steadily on. The vines, orange, fig and walnut trees are being irrigated and cultivated, the fan palms, grevilleas, dracœnas, and other shade trees on the principal streets are constantly cared for. The handsome stone walls are kept neat and clean, and the broad and level streets are made fresh, cool and free from dust by that awfully pretty red sprinkling cart, "which alone is worth the price of admission." And when you remember that from the business portion of the town it is only



say to Central avenue and Eighth street, and that a splendid street car line runs along the property, you won't be surprised at the amount of building going on both in and around this tract. Just ask the people who are living there how they are pleased with it, and then come to my office and let me quote prices and terms to you. I'll show you how surprisingly easy it is to obtain a pleasant home amid delightful surroundings.

A. H. Breckenfeld

240 N. Main St., Baker Block.
my12-tf

C. A. SUMNER & CO.

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
54 NORTH MAIN STREET,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

$1,500—Lot 52½x175, Ocean st., near Broadway.
$1,800—Lot 60x120, King st., near Grand ave.
$1,950—Lot 50x178, choice location, Ellis tract.
$2,000—Lot 45x150, fine corner on Ellis ave.
$2,250—Lot 75x150, Severance st., near Adams.
$2,500—Lot 60x150, extra, corner on Tenth st.
$4,000—Lot 54x155, Flower st.
$5,000—Lot 170x130, corner on Seventh st.
$5,500—Lot 105x175, Washington st., near Hayward.
$10,000—Lot 100x268, magnificent building site, a corner on Orange st.
$18,000—Lot 48x128, fine investment on Main st., near Tenth; good improvements.
$35,000—Lot 100x200, choice corner on Main. Will trade for part.

$2,300—House, 4 rooms; new; Depot st., between Virgin and College.
$2,300—House, 5 rooms, large lot, on Washington Heights.
$3,600—House, 7 rooms, on King st., lot 60 ft. front.
$5,000—New 5-room house and barn, corner on Tenth st., on high ground.
$21,000—A magnificent residence of 9 rooms, partly furnished, on Washington st.; all modern improvements; corner lot 88x310. Will trade.

TO LEASE ON LONG TIME—
Lot 75x150, Los Angeles, bet. Second and Third.
Lot 100x100, Second, near Alameda.
Lot 50x110, Fourth, near San Pedro.

Some excellent bargains in Ellis tract and on Seventh street cable line.

Get our new Los Angeles pamphlet for free distribution.

C. A. SUMNER & CO.
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 54 North Main Street. a17tf

Houses and Lots for Sale
Within the Mile Circle
—AT—
$1100, $1200, $1700, $3500.

Vacant Lots $650 to $2000,
On street car line. High and level. Overlooks the city. Water piped. Terms easy.

THE FRANCESCA TRACT!

One block from street cars. City water. Houses and Lots at $450 to $900. Lots $200 to $400. MONTHLY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.

... depot, $500. ... Santa Fe depot, $1100. ... are now renting for 20 per ...

JOHN P. P. PECK,
No. 9 N. Main St. my15-3m

IN ORDER TO SELL
MY IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
SPRING AND SUMMER
WOOLENS

Before the summer season closes I have made a general reduction of

20 PER CENT 20

From my original reduced prices for 60 days only. Every gentleman wanting a picnic or an elegant suit to wear to the springs, will do well to call on

JOE POHEIM,
THE TAILOR,

And examine latest designs and the most stylish goods ever brought to this market at the LOWEST PRICES ever made on the Pacific coast.

263 N. Main St., Los Angeles.
203 Montgomery st., San Francisco.
724 Market st., 1110 and 1112 Market st., San Francisco.
1021 and 1023 Fourth st., San Diego. my3-tf

CATARRH!
THROAT DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
CONSUMPTION,

Together with diseases of the EYE, EAR and HEART successfully treated by
M. HILTON, WILLIAMS, M. D.,
M. C. P. S. O.
Hollenbeck Block, cor. Second and Spring,
Los Angeles, Cal.

OZŒNA.

Ozœna is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh in which ulceration has eaten through the membrane lining of the nose to the cartilage of the bone. Any case of catarrh may end in ozœna, but it most frequently occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the nostrils or through the throat, and is generally of a yellowish or greenish-yellow color, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, "The disease is one of the most obdurate and disagreeable which the physician has to encounter. In bad cases the breath of the patient becomes so revolting as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of distrust even to himself."

In some instances pieces of bone become separated and slough off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a bloody matter, and are extremely difficult to heal.

After ozœna has continued some time the sense of smell becomes impaired and often lost.

Deafness is one of the most common consequences and results from its extension through the eustachian tube to the internal ear.

Pains in the head over the frontal sinuses, impairing memory, and even insanity, frequently springs from its extension to the brain.

The great danger, however, because the most common, is that it will extend downward and affect the lungs. In most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is present to some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort.

Besides these grave consequences, all of which are liable to spring from scrofulous catarry of ozœna, there are others which, if less dangerous, are sufficiently unpleasant. It occasions great unhappiness to thousands of both sexes by isolating them and preventing their settlement in life. An offensive running from the nose, with foul breath, is about as great a calamity as can befall young people. Every disease of this kind can be cured by our new system of practice.

I have seen so many of these cases cured that I do not consider any case hopeless, unless both lungs are seriously involved. Even then the inhalations aid us in dissolving the mucus and in contracting and healing the cavities, which nothing can do with the same success.

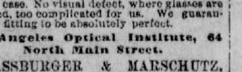
The very best reference from those already cured.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
THE HOLLENBECK,
Corner Second and Spring sts., Los Angeles.
Office Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
je 1

THE ONLY RELIABLE
OPTICAL ESTABLISMMENT,
64 North Main Street.



If you have defective eyes and value them go to the Optical Institute for your Spectacles and Eye Glasses. It is the only establishment on the southern part of this coast where they are measured on through scientific principles. Lenses ground to order if necessary to correct each particular case. No visual defect, where glasses are required, too complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect.

Los Angeles Optical Institute, 64 North Main Street.

STRASSBURGER & MARSCHUTZ.

A full assortment of artificial eyes always kept on hand. f8-5m

THE HOTEL
—AT—
Broad Acres
Is now open for guests.

Only 3 Large Lots Left
—AT—
$150 EACH.

PAYMENTS—$15 PER MONTH. NO INTEREST.

NEAR REDONDO BEACH.

FRANK McCOY,
my7-tf 23 North Spring St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION!

TRADE SALE

Commencing Tuesday, June 5th,
—AT 10 A. M.—
141 SOUTH SPRING ST., UNDER NEW TURNVEREIN HALL.

Los Angeles Fancy Goods Company's
ENTIRE STOCK!

GUS HEYMAN, Auctioneer.
my10-1m

M. JACOBY & CO.,
NO. 19 NORTH MAIN ST.

We have just opened a full and complete line of fine Eastern Manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

And we cordially invite the people of the city and Southern California to inspect our stock and exceedingly LOW PRICES. We are convinced that they will find this the best place in the city to buy goods in our line. Special agents Curtis & Wheeler FINE LADIES' SHOES, Rochester, N. Y.; special agents Rockland Shoe Co., Men's Fine Snoes, Boston. We carry a full line of Mundell's and S. D. Soller's, Philadelphia, Children's Shoes, and you will be surprised at the excedingly LOW PRICES we are selling them for.

Give us a Call and be Convinced!

That this is the place to buy Good Shoes for Little Money. We cordially invite all to call and see us. We assure you good treatment and a cordial welcome. We guarantee our goods and will promise satisfaction in every case.

DONT FORGET THE PLACE!
NO. 19 NORTH MAIN STREET.
Very Respectfully,
my4-1m M. JACOBY & CO.

OTIS P. ARNOLD, President. L. J. P. MORRILL, Vice-Pres. NEWELL NIGHTINGALE, Sec. and Treas.

Milwaukee Furniture Company,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Furniture, Carpets, Draperies
WINDOW SHADES,
And Manufacturers of
Upholstered Goods and Bedding Supplies,

238-240 South Main St., and 11, 13 and 15 East Fourth Street.

LOS ANGELES. - - - - CALA.
Telephone 762. je2-4m

LIME

REDUCED TO $1.50 PER BARREL.

Carload Lots in Bulk, on track	- - -	$1.25 per barrel.
Plaster, any brand	- - - - - - -	$4.00 " "
Plastering Hair	- - - - - - -	5c. per lb.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY, LATHS, LUMBER, ETC.

Los Angeles Storage, Commission & Lumber Co.
je2-7t H. BILLER, Manager.



HAMMAM BATHS!
No. 76 South Main Street.
Turkish, Russian, Electric, Sulphur and Medicated Baths.

Our Ladies' Department is the finest on the coast, which is open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily. Gentlemen's Department open day and night. These baths are the only preventative for colds and their results, as well as in cases of exposure to contagious diseases. A well given Hammam Bath has no equal as an agent to promote and restore healthful activity in the human system. Elegant plunge bath in connection with the establishment. BATHS, $1. No extra charge for room over night for gentlemen.

DR. ALEX de BORRA, Proprietor.
my10 1m

The Best SPRING MEDICINE —IS— TARRANT'S Seltzer Aperient.

Languor, Headache, Constipation Removed by TARRANT'S Seltzer Aperient.

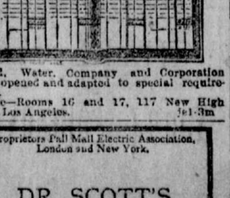
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W. C. FURREY,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE!
"Famous" Rubber Hose.
SPRAY PUMPS FOR THE SCALEBUG.

THE FINEST SELECTED STOCK IN Los Angeles.

And as low as can be bought anywhere. Sanitary Plumbing, Metal Roofing, New Model Medallion Range. Artesian Well Pipe a Specialty. Electrical works, such as Bells, Annunciators, etc., at 61 North Spring street Los Angeles. my11-1m.

BLACKMAN & FORBES,
Expert Accountants



Land, Water, Company and Corporation Books opened and adapted to special requirements.

Office—Rooms 16 and 17, 117 New High Street, Los Angeles. je1-3m

Proprietors Pall Mall Electric Association, London and New York.

DR. SCOTT'S
Electric Corsets.
Wonderful Sales,
Remarkable Cures.

Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00
According to Quality and Material.

If you cannot get them ... dire... SACHS B... San Francisco, Sole ... Send Waist Measure...

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILSHIRE
SAFE AND SCALE CO.,
SAFES,
SCALES, STORE TRUCKS
—AND—
MONEY TILLS.

Safes sold on monthly installments. Old safes taken in exchange. Write for prices. Address

WILSHIRE SAFE AND SCALE CO.,
120 Commercial Street.
GEO. A. JOHNSTON, Manager.

COAL!
S. F. WELLINGTON
AND WALLSEND,
FOR SALE BY
J. J. MELLUS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Yard, corner Second and Alameda sts. Office 231 Los Angeles street.
TELEPHONE NO. 100. my5tf

Voters, Attention!
DON'T LOSE YOUR VOTE.

The great register was cancelled March 5th, 1888, by order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal., and

YOU MUST REGISTER,

In order to vote at the coming Presidential election. Don't delay, but register at once.

C. H. DUNSMOOR, County Clerk.
my9 jy1

NOTICE ...